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U. S. Pay Boost to House; Censorship Revision? Meat Dealers Protest

The World's Day—December 15, 1942

Re-enter The World's Day

War or no war, numerous readers of The Christian Science Monitor have missed The World's Day column which dealt chiefly with non-war news. This column is today reinstated. It will continue to give a quick, readable survey of the day's important happenings—omitting only the news of the battle fronts which will continue to appear under the by-line of the War Editor.

Washington: Senate Approves U. S. Pay Boost

The Senate unanimously passed legislation increasing the salaries of more than 1,500,000 Government civilian employees throughout the nation. The measure went to the House.

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, requested all organizations to cancel annual conventions next year which involve inter-city travel.

For the 151st anniversary of the Bill of Rights, today, Attorney General Biddle issued a statement that America has proved democracy can survive total war. [Page 8.]

Existing Censorship of mails to outlying United States territories would be submitted to legislation "correcting abuses," under proposals of a Senate committee. Attorney General Biddle disclosed that intercepted letters have helped break up a Caribbean spy ring and stopped premature news on the extent of damage at Pearl Harbor. [Page 3.]

In Europe: U. S.-British Censorship Revision?

Joint U. S.-British plan to abolish censorship of opinion seen in London as necessary prelude to solution of press difficulties between two countries. [Page 7.]

Prime Minister Churchill disclosed in the Commons that Britain only had 100 tanks when France fell.

One hundred German officers are said to form nucleus of Army group opposed to Hitler's transfer of military power to Nazis. [Page 7.]

Laval interview with Hitler, due soon, was seen in Bern as another Nazi attempt to get Vichy to join Axis. [Page 7.]

King George and Queen Elizabeth sang carols with the servants at a Christmas tree party at Buckingham Palace today. All present brought a gift for distribution among British armed forces.

General de Gaulle declared today that the loyalty of Great Britain to the French people is proven in its agreement turning the Madagascar government over to the Fighting French. [Page 7.]

New England: OPA Rules Blamed for Meat Lack

New England will be virtually without meat unless present OPA rulings are revised, say New England wholesalers. [Page 2.]

City Manager John B. Atkinson of Cambridge today charged that the move by several City Councillors to oust him, growing out of a police department reorganization, is "a definite attempt to discredit the Plan E city manager form of government." [Page 2.]

Approval by National War Labor Board of two-months-old wage award to 1,400 employees of Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway brings an end to growing unrest among employees. [Page 2.]

National: Removal of Disloyal Japanese Urged

The Los Angeles Water and Power Commissioners asked immediate removal of disloyal American-Japanese from the Manzanar Relocation Center, near the Owens River Aqueduct.

In Hagerstown, Md., development of a new tank-carrying cargo plane with a 3,500-mile range which also can transport guns, ammunition, supplies, troops or paratroops to points of combat and operations was announced by the Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation.

Western Airlines announced that a passenger liner with more than 14 occupants was missing on a flight from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles. It was last reported 50 miles south of Salt Lake City. An air search is being organized.

Japan: Premier Urges Only Wartime Thinking

The Japanese people were urged by Premier Tojo to discard their "peacetime ways of thinking" and concentrate all efforts on prosecution of the war effort. [Page 7.]

A Domei Dispatch from Saigon quoted Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japan's Ambassador to French Indo-China, as saying today that he and Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of the French Colony, had reached "an agreement in opinion" concerning a new economic accord. The Japanese are demanding more food and materials from the colony.

Labor: WLB Rules on Wage Increases

Wages must not be increased more than 15 per cent above the average rate of Jan. 1, 1941, the WLB ruled.

Baltimore transit workers ended their strike.

District 50 of the United Mine Workers said it is ready for a large-scale organization of railway labor.

New York's morning newspapers were undelivered for the second day due to a strike. [Financial Page.]

So few girls in Boston are looking for work as domestic help that the United States Employment Service has stopped taking orders for this type of job. Boston's experience contrasts a bit with New York's where there is also a great shortage of domestic workers, only 4,000 being registered with the public employment offices as compared with 8,000 a year ago.

Strikes in war industry in New England at the present time have declined to a low watermark, Gail E. Smith, Regional Labor Representative of WLB's Labor Production Division, reports.

Americas: Argentine 'Siege' Opposition Check

Argentina's ultra-conservative Government decreed continuance of the "state of siege." By it, political opposition is check-reined and public discussion of foreign policy is restricted.

Bolivia decreed a state of siege as a result of a strike by tin workers in the Patiño mines at Catavi.

President Batista of Cuba said in New York that Latin America would support an invasion of Spain by the United Nations. [Page 3.]

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China-Los Angeles Radiophoto Service

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 15 (AP)—A notable stride in China's international communications will be made today with the opening of radiophoto service between Chungking and Los Angeles.

This will be the first such circuit between the Far East and the United States. It will be handled at this end by the Chinese Ministry of Communications and in Los Angeles by Press Wireless, Inc.

Weather Predictions

COOL COLD SNOW RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 5:43 p. m., ends Wednesday at 7:36 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 5:43 p. m., ends Thursday at 7:36 a. m.

Curley Again Takes Stand In His Libel Suit

For the fourth day former Governor testifies with regard to his action in U. S. District Court.

James M. Curley, former Governor of Massachusetts and Representative-Elect, today resumed testimony in his $500,000 libel suit against the Saturday Evening Post in the United States District Court.

Taking the stand for the fourth day in his suit, following a three-day recess, Mr. Curley testified before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., and a jury in United States District Court. The suit by Mr. Curley was brought for alleged "false, wicked, scandalous, and malicious statements" made against him in an article published in October, 1941, in the magazine.

Baker Appointment

Attorney John L. Hall, counsel for Curtis Publishing Company, publishers of the Post, resumed questioning of Mr. Curley regarding his appointments while he was Governor. Referring to the appointment of Judge J. Arthur Baker to the Massachusetts Superior Court, Mr. Hall asked Mr. Curley if he had consulted with the members of the Massachusetts Bar Association before naming Mr. Baker.

Mr. Curley said that when he was elected Governor a representative of the Bar Association called on him and proposed that any appointments Mr. Curley might make to the bench be discussed with the Bar Association.

Judge Wyzanski remarked to the jury that a Governor is not controlled by the Bar Association. Questions then developed that protests had been filed "individually and collectively" by the Bar Association to the appointment in question.

Public Morale

Judge Wyzanski pointed out to the jury that they must decide "if the Governor's excesses broke down public morale." The Judge also said "in the end you are going to have to pass on the question of truth. You are going to have to decide whether it is true that the Governor emulated Huey Long when he packed State bureaus and turned them into dummy bodies.

"That is your privilege to determine. You are the conscience of the community with regard to these matters and you are the citadels put on guard."

Mr. Curley, answering further questions as to the Bar Association protest, expressed the opinion that it was "unwarranted impertinence."

Mr. Curley admitted that "provisional appointments" to State service could be made by the Governor for "a period of three months or so" if there was "no live Civil Service list." He said the Civil Service Commission chairman was Thomas H. Green, who was a friend of his.

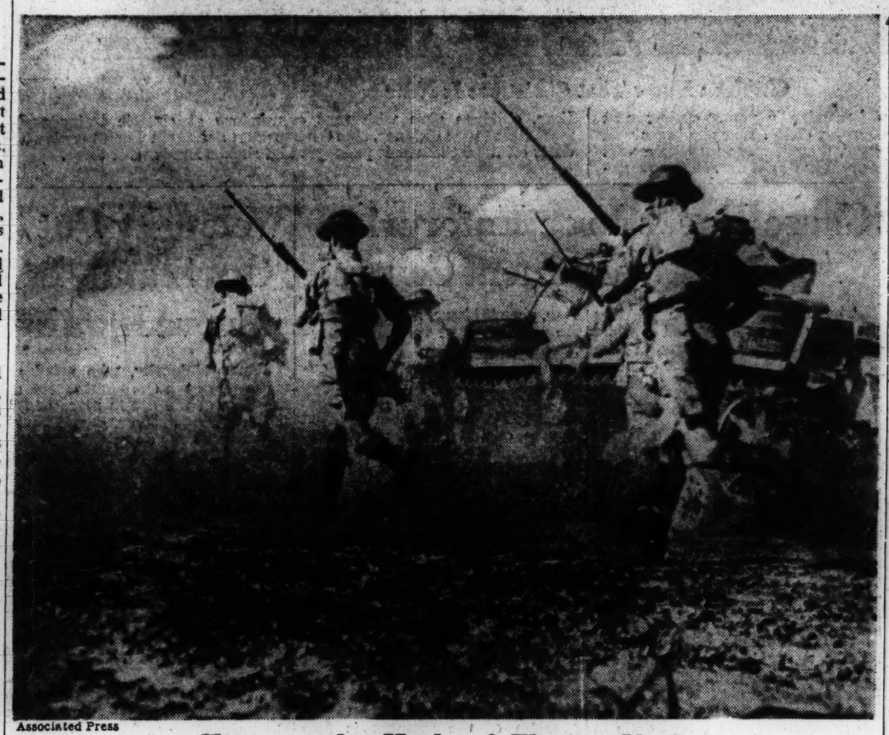
Debt Doubled

Asked about the increase in the state debt while he was Governor, Mr. Curley admitted that the debt had practically doubled during this period, but explained that he received $27,000,000 in Federal funds for relief of the unemployed from President Roosevelt with the provision that the State grant $13,000,000.

The Massachusetts Legislature granted the sum, Mr. Curley testified, but he explained that the

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

MacArthur's Forces Capture Buna; New Japanese Landing on Island; Rommel Falls Back Without a Fight



Associated Press

Close on the Heels of Fleeing Nazis

Infantrymen of the British Eighth Army run through the dust of the Western Desert, passing an Axis tank which was put out of the battle. Troops of the Eighth Army drove Marshal Erwin Rommel and his Axis forces from El Agheila, Dec. 13, as the long-awaited offensive in Western Libya got under way. This is an official British picture.

Allies making big gains at little or no cost, with Axis forces in Libya on the run.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the British Forces in North Africa

MERSA BREGA, North Africa, Dec. 15—British units occupied this town today in the wake of retreating Axis forces which completed their evacuation yesterday.

Though the enemy fought no rear-guard action our troops had to make their way through a veritable maze of mines and booby traps concealed and rigged up with satanic ingenuity surpassing all previous Axis efforts of this type.

Here the enemy planned his moves well ahead of time. Even by late afternoon the direct road into town was closed to all but sappers in order to avoid unnecessary risks of casualties until the cleanup was completed.

Mersa Brega was the seaward anchor of the main Axis defense line known as the El Agheila position. The withdrawal from there which occurred simultaneously with withdrawal from other fortified points farther south—the line consisted of fortified points interlocking with impassable salt marshes — signified apparently Marshal Rommel's decision to abandon without a struggle what has always been regarded as his main defense line.

Bottleneck Now Broken

It was this defense line behind which his forces sought shelter on previous occasions and prepared counterattacks which in February, 1941, drove back the British advance under General Wavell.

This means that the bottleneck joining Cyrenaica and Tripolitania is now in Allied hands and can be safely sealed against any hypothetical Axis comeback. As one officer expressed it, "We can now bottle up Rommel."

The withdrawal didn't come as a complete surprise to the Eighth Army, which for some time had reported a perceptible thinning of enemy forces in the forward area.

The first to be pulled out were the Italians, who, lacking motor transports, were in no position to make a quick getaway this time any more than they were at El Alamein.

The Luftwaffe likewise evacuated its advance landing ground known as Marble Arch, evidently as the result of growing RAF pressure. But even after all this it seemed incredible that Marshal Rommel should have decided to abandon his old favorite strongholds and resume his westward retreat without a struggle.

Advance Without Fighting

For the Eighth Army the withdrawal was good news, as it meant they could walk without opposition into positions which they expected to win only after heavy, stubborn and costly fighting.

It also means that Marshal Rommel is probably far weaker than was believed, as he would only withdraw presumably if he thought his chances of resistance were hopeless.

The enemy retreat and the Allied advance are thus resumed. There are several points where Marshal Rommel might call a halt and make a stand. However the retreat will greatly narrow the Axis foothold on African soil and place at Allied disposal many new landing grounds close enough to Tripoli to intensify attacks on Axis supply lines.

Tunisia front confused as British continue pursuit of Rommel across Libya.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

General MacArthur's men have entered the Japanese base of Buna on New Guinea five days after the capture of Gona and now have the task of cleaning up new Japanese landing parties 20 miles or more up the coast.

So strong a force of Liberators, Flying Fortresses, Havocs, and other aircraft are available to the Australian-American force, however, that Japanese landing parties are unlikely to cause more than a temporary diversion. Their cruiser and destroyer protection already has been sorely battered and many of the landing barges sunk.

With a new base at Buna secure—except for minor resistance at Buna Mission and Sanananda a few miles away—the Allies will be able to redouble their attacks against the major Japanese bases in that area—Lae, Salamaua, Rabaul, and Kavieng. The first two bases are only 140 and 160 miles up the coast, respectively.

It has taken the Allies nearly five months to capture Buna, but the experience has turned them into first-rate jungle fighters.

While news from Tunisia is mysteriously scarce—the British refer to merely local clashes, the Germans say vaguely that the British are retreating—General Montgomery continues his pursuit of Marshal Rommel.

Although some informants estimate that the British Eighth Army has gone 40 miles beyond El Agheila, the probability is that its progress is slow and laborious. Marshal Rommel has shown how a retreating army can strew its path with so many concealed bombs and booby-traps that the pursuer can move only with the greatest caution.

Only in the air is Marshal Rommel in difficulties, for his retreating columns are being attacked relentlessly by interminable waves of British and American bombers. On land, the Allies are entering a waterless stretch, with only four wells between El Agheila and Misurata, 300 miles away.

Only in Russia is the Allied mastery in the air not apparent. For the moment, the Russians around Stalingrad are on the defensive against heavy German counterattacks. Severe winter conditions that blocked the Nazi legions last year are not being repeated so far. Tanks move easily over the packed snow in mild weather and the Germans are making a determined effort to free the divisions held in the Stalingrad pocket.

Heavy forces were reported to have been thrown into the counterattacks around Kotelnikovsky, 90 miles southwest of Stalingrad. Germans were said to have been preparing this attack for the past three weeks. It has been accompanied by extensive air attacks.

From China come continuous warnings of Japanese forces accumulating near the Burma border, presumably for a new offensive into Yunnan Province. Some 30,000 men are stated to be there. These were said to have tanks to support them, although no mention was made of airmen.

Forced Savings and Tax On Purchases Seem Sure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—The Roosevelt Administration has reluctantly come to the conclusion that compulsory savings and some major form of purchase tax are inevitable it is understood here. It is believed the President will either recommend them personally, or pave the way for such measures in his budget message to the new Congress next month, on which work is now being done.

With the inflationary gap widening, there seems no alternative to drastic new measures which, at long last, will make their appearance on the American war scene.

Inflation Is at the Door

Randolph E. Paul, General Counsel of the Treasury, declares that nothing can save Leon Henderson's price ceilings if the estimated $15,000,000,000 of excess purchasing power is permitted to enter consumers' markets in competition for the dwindling surplus of consumers' goods.

Already, according to U. S. Labor Department and National Industrial Conference Board figures, cost of living is at its highest in 20 years, advancing two more points since September. Inflation is rapping at the price ceilings and threatening to break through. Recently not much editorial comment regarding inflationary dangers has been heard but the situation is just as explosive, or more so, it is declared than it has been, even despite the heavy new taxes now in effect.

With the limit about reached, or in sight, on taxes on big incomes, and with medium sized incomes also now facing rates more heavy than ever before in American history, though still not so harsh as British imposts, some new form of taxation is believed necessary. One reason is that with full employment and high wage rates the national income is steadily going up, and the amount coming into consumers' hands holding its own or increasing, even despite high new taxes.

For Forced Savings

The so-called inflationary gap is a theoretical figure, got by subtracting the supposed value of goods from the amount of available consumer income. Nobody knows just how big it is, but Mr. Paul currently estimates it at the $15,000,000,000 figure.

To meet the problem, Congress probably will be asked to pass legislation for compulsory savings, or bond purchase, to be deducted from workers' pay envelopes on a regular weekly percentage basis.

Theoretically, most of this money would be returned to the public after the war, as a sort of nestegg for rehabilitation, demobilization and recovery.

The other proposal is for direct

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

British Tanks June 11, 1940 Totaled 100

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that the British Army had only 100 tanks on June 11, 1940, to face the threat of a German invasion after the fall of France.

Even these tanks, the Prime Minister said, were of a type found in the Battle of France to be too weak to stand up against German anti-tank guns.

"The invasion of this country was expected if not in the autumn of 1940, at any rate in the spring of 1941 or even 1942," he said.

In less than a year, Mr. Churchill noted, an entirely new tank had been conceived and put into quantity production. The Army had 400 by the autumn of 1941 and now has between 1,000 and 2,000, he said.

These tanks have been surpassed by later models and were designed originally for home defense rather than for long-range heavy offensive duty overseas, he said, yet they "gave a good account of themselves" against General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel at El Alamein.

Anti-Sub Weapons

Earlier the Prime Minister intimated that Great Britain is developing important new air weapons to combat submarines.

Disclosing that he had formed a "Battle of the Atlantic Committee" in 1941 under his own direction, Mr. Churchill said:

"In October, 1942, I felt that a new additional effort was needed on account of the ever more important part which the air had begun to play in anti-U-boat warfare and consequential, complicated and technical developments of all kinds."

Consequently, he said, he re-

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Landlords Crowd Offices On Final Registration Day

Landlords flooded the rent registration office at 10 Post Office Square today as the final day for listing with the Federal Government closed. The office ran short an estimated 150,000 blanks and was a couple of days behind in opening its mail, of which 40,000 to 50,000 pieces poured in yesterday and today.

A staff of almost 200 has been handling the tremendous influx of last-minute work with what Director James H. Brennan termed great loyalty and patriotism.

The Eastern Massachusetts Defense Rental Area, of which Mr. Brennan is head, is the second largest in the country, the biggest being Chicago. Mr. Brennan believes that although the census two years ago reported 2,800,000 persons in this area, there are now well over 3,000,000, due to the influx of defense workers. The Boston headquarters has branches in Cambridge, Quincy, Lowell, and Fall River. The area includes 168 towns and 18 cities.

Landlords unable to obtain blanks were told they could leave their names and the blanks would be mailed to them as soon as possible. No penalties, said Mr. Brennan, will be imposed for non-registration for at least another 10 days.

Clerks worked throughout yesterday, some without lunch, and the office did not close until about 8:30 o'clock last evening. Nevertheless Mr. Brennan was able to report today there had been no report of inattention or discourtesy against any of his staff.

"We have already been able to prevent approximately 1,000 cases of evictions that had already reached the courts," he said.

Any eviction cases started by lawyers representing landlords must now be submitted to the Defense Rental Office and an affidavit filed setting forth the basis of the eviction proceedings. If the Office finds that the eviction has either fictitious or evasive grounds, the action is disallowed, but Mr. Brennan made plain, if eviction is on proper legal grounds, such as nonpayment of rent or illegal use of the premises no objection is made to it.

Tenants have a ready recourse under the regulations as do landlords. A copy of the landlord's registration will be sent to each of his tenants and if a tenant disagrees with any of the statements made, he may list his objections and apply to the Government office for action.

Only major capital improvements on property will justify higher rents, Mr. Brennan explained today. These might include installation of additional bathrooms, new heating apparatus or remodelling of an entire house.

Buna Capture: Allied Safety Margin Widens

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The capture of Buna on the northern shore of New Guinea's eastern tip is a significant measure of how enormously the military situation in the Southwestern Pacific has improved since the grim days of late summer when Japanese forces were pushing down on Port Moresby from the crest of the Owen Stanley Mountains and Marines were clinging desperately to a tiny toehold in the southern Solomons.

In the intervening months, the United Nations margin of safety has been widened until it is no longer the Japanese who threaten to overwhelm the allied supply lines and perhaps even Australia and New Zealand. In September and October, there was a very real question whether we would be able to hold those anchor points of our Pacific supply line and those outposts of Western civilization in the Far East.

Today, forces of the United Nations are making steady progress toward the establishment of a really secure holding front in the Southwest Pacific. It is not yet completely secure and it will not be a secure holding front until Rabaul is in Allied hands. But the net balance of motion across the battle lines is now northward instead of southward, which means that the security of our position is steadily improving while the Japanese threat to our positions is dwindling.

But the rate of progress is painfully slow and the steps ahead are many and incredibly difficult. It has taken the Navy four months to consolidate its position at Guadalcanal to the point where it has been possible to relieve the troops which made the initial landing and held against everything a resourceful and determined enemy could bring up to harass and plague them.

And it is more than two months since Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Australians and Americans began the counterattack from Port Moresby which has now cleaned up everything in the Buna area except Buna Mission, a relatively minor post which should fall very soon now that all United Nations forces in that area can concentrate against one point.

The length of time required just to establish these positions and the extraordinary versatility of the Japanese countermeasures prove

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El Agheila Retreat Not Told Axis People

Recorded by CBS

London, Dec. 15

Germany and Italy "still have not told their own people of the retreat from El Agheila, the British Radio reported.

A German overseas broadcast, however, announced the retirement and said that a possible stand may be made at Misurata, some 400 miles west of El Agheila, and about 80 miles east of Tripoli.

Buna Captured:

Allied Drive Takes New Guinea Village

An American force, supported by Australians, entered Buna village, Monday. Heavy fighting was reported about the Japanese-held Buna Mission to the east while Allied bombers attacked new enemy invasion expeditions put ashore by a strong cruiser and destroyer force at two points farther up the New Guinea coast.

The Americans forced their way

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Pay Rise From June 2 Is Approved for 1,400 Eastern Mass. Railway Workers

Betting Rooms Proposals Hit By Opponents

Anti-gambling forces in Massachusetts became vocal today in vigorous opposition to what they termed "a dangerous trend" toward further legalization of gambling in the Bay State.

Stirred by Beacon Hill developments indicating substantial support for a move to give official sanction to establishment of gambling parlors throughout the State, several spokesmen viewed as a dangerous extension of an evil practice the proposals of a special commission studying ways to increase State revenue from horse and dog racing.

The Commission, in a recommendation to the Legislature, proposed that pari-mutuel betting offices be established throughout the State in those counties which have voted to permit horse or dog race meetings.

Terming the practice of gambling as derogatory to the development of character and integrity, Dr. Frank Jennings, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, said that the conduct of gambling on a wide scale opens the door for political corruption.

He viewed the Massachusetts trend toward extension of gambling as a serious one which "goes along with the agitation for a national lottery."

"When gambling is conducted on a wide scale," Mr. Jennings said, "anti-social groups are bound to get in and control politics."

The Rev. E. Ambrose Jenkins, of Revere, vigorous opponent of gambling, decried the attempt to give further legal recognition to gambling.

"No State or Commonwealth," he declared, "ever gambled itself into prosperity or economic security."

"You can't make evil legitimate by legalizing it," the Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, pastor of the Arlington Street Church, said in adding his protest to the gambling proposal.

"Legalizing of gambling parlors in this State would be a tremendous mistake," the Rev. Mr. Greeley stated. "It would reflect a trend in the wrong direction and would be the next worse thing to establishment of a State lottery."

First indications of the way the wind was blowing came about two weeks ago when the State Racing Commission recommended to the Legislature that it be given sole authority to determine the number of racing days.

Last week Clarence A. Barnes (R) of Mansfield, Councilor-elect, proposed a bill similar to the recommendation filed yesterday by the Commission.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

A talk on "French Paintings" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15
Radio Timetable: Page 4

GIFTS for the CAR

Ford Heaters
Tires on Ration Slip
Skid Chains

Anti-Freeze and Other Winter Supplies
Guaranteed Merchandise
All Attractively Priced

HOOVER MOTORS
MOTOR MART PARK SQUARE
HUB BOSTON

By a Staff Photographer

Children Know That Christmas Is Near

"How's this thing steer anyway?" wonders a young customer at Jordan Marsh's toy department in Boston (left). War shortages will mean little to the youngsters this year, though there may be a vast difference apparent in toy stocks by another Christmas. In the meantime, children gaze with rapt expressions at electric trains and mechanical toy airplanes, ride the bobsleds, and thrill when the clown dusts off their Christmas packages and shakes hands with them.

Stores Teem With Toys For Girl and Boy

Toy departments are as crowded this year as they ever were. Children's tastes have not changed, the buyers say; little boys still want velocipedes — which they can't get any more—and little girls still want dolls—of which there are plenty.

Some of the games have taken on a war-like character, as for instance checkers, which now come in a form called "Battle Checkers" where the opponents are "Axis Nations" and "United Nations" respectively. But the old stand-bys are to be found, too. "In fact," says Rodney Dodge, buyer of toys at Jordan Marsh Company, Boston, "we've got about everything we ever had."

Metal shortages have not yet reached the retail level, and there are still electic trains for sale, steel building sets, aluminum tea sets for dolls, and metal doll-furniture. But by next Christmas this will have disappeared.

Wheeled toys have already disappeared almost entirely. There are, of course, no bicycles, no scooters or toy autos. Jeeps, tanks, and other military vehicles of toy-size were to be had in materials considered "non-essential," but that was in November. They went like hot-cakes despite the fact that they were high-price items, and now there are only a few left.

There are plenty of sleds to be had this Christmas and plenty of sports equipment. Child-size uniforms are excessively popular among the small-fry, and so is a game called "Ranger-Commandos" in which opponents try to make a landing on a toy beach and return to their base safely.

Cardboard will replace many of the "essential" materials heretofore used in toys. "As a matter of fact," says Mr. Dodge, "the kind of steel and tin used in toys was of such a low grade as to be useless for almost anything else, and I shouldn't be surprised to see it released again for toy use after things settle down. The trouble will be to find people to make it up into toys."

Men for Delivering Christmas Mail Needed

Men of good character and physically fit, between the ages of 16 and 60, who are American citizens residing in the Boston Postal District, are needed at once to distribute and deliver Christmas mail, Acting Postmaster John W. Gleavy announced yesterday. Only men who can work during the day hours need apply. Applicants may report today until 6 p. m., at Room 437, Federal Building, Boston, or at 9 a. m. tomorrow.

AIRSPUN specialized fit
RAYON STOCKINGS

write in her measurements and we'll give you stockings to fit her!
Your name .....
Address .....
Height ..... Weight .....
Shoe size, width ..... Stocking size .....
Leg length, short ..... medium ..... long .....
Leg type, slim ..... medium ..... full .....
Fill in this coupon and we will fit her by mail

She'll enjoy wearing these sheer beauties

1.35 pair

These rayons are dull finished, sheer as a cloud . . and they're fully fashioned on exactly the same leg patterns as our famous Airspun nylons. They'll wear better because they fit perfectly. Fill in her measurement card and we'll find exactly the right leg length, width as well as foot size for her. Phone HANcock 6600 or mail her measurements to us. Boston store.

Slattery's
Opposite Boston Common
BOSTON

Chase Backs Free Enterprise Against Government Controls

The American system of free enterprise was defended against extreme Government controls here today by Edward E. Chase of Portland, Maine, who recently became President of the New England Council.

Mr. Chase called for a better understanding of the needs of free enterprise in addressing the Boston City Club.

"The first and basic freedom, in which all other incidental freedoms have their source, is freedom of opportunity," Mr. Chase said. "It is the one freedom to which we must cling tenaciously if we are to preserve all those others which America enjoys.

"Do the people of the United States really believe in free enterprise? I hope so. Certainly the public is beginning to appreciate the efficiency of private enterprise in getting essential things done in the war, as compared to the performance of government.

"Nevertheless, we must not assume that because the people say they believe in free enterprise, or because they are resentful of restraints, they actually favor free enterprise. The proof must be found not in what they say but in what they do—whether they want free enterprise enough to do what must be done to insure having it.

"The essence of free enterprise is the taking of risks. Certainly today the public zeal to take risks is not enthusiastic. The risks, however, are still here, and if the people will not take them, the Government must.

"Apparently the public is opposed to Government ownership of railroads; yet it is clear that someone has to own them and that private capital is not an aggressive candidate for the risk and responsibility. Perhaps the best evidence of public shirking of risks is the fact that the United States Government has found it necessary or expedient to guarantee the market for its own bonds.

"This and other evidence proves either that the people do not want to maintain a system of free enterprise or that they do not understand what they must do in order to maintain it. And because I believe that the reason is misunderstanding, rather than indifference, I suggest that the urgent problem of the moment is how to awaken a public consciousness of the economic significance of individual actions. What we need is a pattern of individual economic good behavior.

The New England Council, meanwhile, announced that Ralph G. Wells and John S. Perkins, of the Boston University Bureau of Business Research, had compiled revised data for the Council's Industrial Committee which pictured the economic life of 175 New England communities—building, transportation, manufacturing, trade, and other phases.

'Off-Street Parking' Is Urged For Boston Traffic Congestion

The Special Commission on Traffic Problems today filed a report of progress and recommended continuation of the Commission for two more years in order that a complete, planned construction program, approved by the General Court and the Governor, and including a financial program, to guarantee its completion, could be properly drawn up.

Among recommendations made by the Commission was adoption of off-street parking in the City of Boston as the only solution to that city's severe traffic problem.

"It is generally conceded," the report said, "that it is possible to establish such parking facilities in the shopping center at a reasonable rate, say 10 cents an hour. Such parking spaces can best be provided by the city under a lease to some private individual. In this way, the city can protect the immense value of the shopping district and greatly increase the volume of such business."

The Commission's recommendation for "off-street parking" was embodied in a bill for consideration by the Legislature.

The group also reported that it had no evidence to warrant a change in the date of automobile registration at the present time.

"The only argument in favor of changing the date for automobile registrations is that it would practically force owners of automobiles to keep their cars registered during the severe winter months, thereby creating more sales of gasoline and a corresponding increase in the gasoline tax revenue to the Commonwealth," the report stated.

Strenuous opposition to a change of registration date, the report continued, was offered by the State Department of Insurance, the insurance companies, the Registry of Motor Vehicles and the public.

The Commission was created "for the purpose of making an investigation and study of traffic congestion in and in the vicinity of Boston and throughout the Commonwealth. It stemmed from the 1941 attempt of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to push through the legislature a $19,200,000 central artery highway program to relieve Boston's traffic congestion. The Legislature, instead, threw the central artery and other highway proposals into a recess study.

Legislative Group Urges $20 Day To Special Justices

The Legislative Committee on Judiciary today recommended in a special report that special justices of the District Courts and of the Boston Juvenile Court would be paid $20 a day for each day's services.

The Committee was appointed to study the District Court system during the legislature's recess. While making its recommendations, the report stated: "We do not by any means recede from our position that all justices of district courts should devote their full time to court duties and that salaries commensurate with full-time services should be paid to them."

The Committee also recommended that the 20-year-old statute authorizing assignment of district court justices to preside at misdemeanor cases in the Superior Court be denied any further extension. A further recommendation would require an administrative committee to file with the General Court not later than Dec. 20 of each year a report of its workings and recommendations, if any, concerning the conditions in the General Court.

Edward G. Watkins

GARDNER, Mass., Dec. 15 (AP)—Edward G. Watkins, who passed on here today, was an inventor and pioneer in the manufacturing of time clocks and automatic time-recording devices, and founder and president of the Simplex Time Recorder Company.

Mr. Watkins was honored two years ago at a National Association of Manufacturers dinner in Boston at which he was presented a "modern pioneer" award for his contribution to the advancement of the American standard of living by invention of the mechanical time recorder.

Founded by Mr. Watkins in 1892, the Simplex Company became a leader in its field. The plant now is engaged in war work.

A graduate of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Mr. Watkins was President of the Institute's "Fifty Associates." He was a charter member and director of the Gardner Trust Conmpany and a Vice-President of the Gardner Savings Bank.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Little change in temperature tonight. Cold to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine: Little change in temperature tonight.

New Hampshire: Little change in temperature tonight. Snow flurries in the mountains.

Vermont: Little change in temperature tonight. Snow flurries beginning tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Little change in temperature tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed until sunset.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 6:37 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Wednesday, 7:04 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.

Welansky Put On Stand In Grove Inquiry

James Welansky, who acted as manager of the Cocoanut Grove at the time of the fire in place of his incapacitated brother, Barnett, was called today for questioning by the State-County board inquiring into the fire, as investigation of the holocaust sputtered in several directions.

Other witnesses appearing before the State-County board today included Lieut. Frank Linney of the Boston Fire Department's Fire Prevention Bureau, who was reported to be the inspector of the premises eight days before the fire.

Reports that the War Department is being asked for permission to declare hazardous establishments "out of bounds" for military personnel are unofficial speculation, according to the First Service Command Public Relations Office, which says no official statement has yet been made.

Because some 52 servicemen fatalities were included in the fire's toll, the First Service Command has maintained only a 'routine" interest, with investigators making reports as is done for all accidents involving military personnel or property, the Army disclosed. Newspaper reports had held that the Army's local investigators had asked the War Department for permission to declare out of bounds any hazardous spot between New York and Canada.

Issued Statement

Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, whose public investigation is suspended pending completion of certain research, yesterday issued a statement that his "investigation is conducted in accordance with the law for the purposes stated in the statute and is not conducted for the purpose of justifying or excusing the conduct of anyone, public official or private citizen."

The statute referred to was a state law requiring him to report fires of suspicious origin to the State Fire Marshal. While such investigation could be held in secret, the Commissioner declared that Mayor Maurice J. Tobin had preferred that a public inquiry be held.

Although many of the witnesses heard publicly at the fire-department sessions were also heard in secret by the joint board in the State Police Headquarters, the latter's list of witnesses indicated a broader scope.

Yesterday's witnesses included Edward J. Kelly, head of the City's Board of Assessors, who was accompanied by Paul J. Oswald, the assessor for the Grove's district. Unofficially interviewed outside the secret sessions, they disclosed that the Grove's assessment had been lowered recently from $70,000 to $60,000, after the Mr. Oswald in "routine" had conferred with John J. Walsh, a board assessor.

Tax Payments

John Connors, Chief Deputy Tax Collector for the City, also appeared, evidently questioned as to tax payments by the owners of the Grove.

Questioning of pertinent police and fire officials continued. Capt. Edward J. Keating of the district in which the Grove is situated, and Patrolmen Walter Jones, on duty whose beat included the night club, were also called yesterday.

In Boston's City Council, the legislative body's record in connection with an improved building code was defended by Councilman Perlie Dyar Chase of Ward 4.

"We make the laws," he said, "but we don't enforce them."

Regarding the non-acceptance of the code passed in 1938 by the State Legislature, he said the Council had been "awaiting the report of a special committee appointed under the Mayor's direction to revise the legislative code."

Roger Williams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, Mass., Dec. 15—Roger Williams, who passed on here yesterday, was Treasurer and Director of Draper Brothers' Company, woolen manufacturers of Canton, a member of the Board of Investment at the Canton Institution for Savings, and a Director of the Richard Briggs China Company, of Boston.

For many years, Mr. Williams had served as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Canton Public Library. Born in Canton, he was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1895, and entered the business established by his grandfather in Canton.

Manager Sees Plan E Peril At Cambridge

City Manager John B. Atkinson of Cambridge today called the threat by several of the City Councillors to remove him from office "a very definite attempt to discredit Plan E."

The ouster threat came as the result of the ordered closing of the North and East Cambridge district police stations in a general departmental reorganization for purposes of war economy authorized by Police Chief Timothy F. Leahy.

The closure order drew the fire of several members of the City Council, especially Councillors Thomas M. McNamara of East Cambridge, and John D. Lynch of North Cambridge, the districts affected by the order. At a stormy Council meeting yesterday charges of "dictatorship" and "usurpation of power" were thrown at City Manager Atkinson by some of the Council members.

Atkinson Backs Chief

Mr. Atkinson stated today, however, that he will stand "100 per cent" behind Chief Timothy F. Leahy in his move to close the stations. Mr. Atkinson disclosed that Chief Leahy proposed the closings. After consultation with the City Solicitor, Mr. Atkinson and Chief Leahy decided to authorize the stations to be shuttered for the duration.

"For years and years the Cambridge police force has been meddled with by politicians," Mr. Atkinson declared. "It is my intention to let the Chief run his own department. It is not my intention to interfere."

Mr. Atkinson then stated that the move is "no attempt to take power from the City Council.

"Anyone who will take the time to read up on the city manager form of government under Plan E will readily discover what my powers are," Mr. Atkinson continued.

The "Old, Old Battle"

Characterizing the City Council brawl as part of the "old, old battle between politics and Plan E," Mr. Atkinson also disclosed that under city managership last year all city employees have been reclassified, and readjustments upward have been made in their wages.

Cambridge has for the first time in 25 years done no outside borrowing of money for city funds, Manager Atkinson also divulged. "We have paid all our bills in cash and purchased $100,000 of equipment from current city income," he said.

Economies Cited

"We bought our own plowing equipment and plowed our own streets this year without hiring any extra trucks," the City Manager said.

"All city work today is being done by city equipment and city employees," Mr. Atkinson added.

The City Council has scheduled another meeting for next Monday. City Manager Atkinson said that he thought the Council had mustered seven out of eight votes in a projected ouster. Only five votes are needed to oust him.

"Those five votes are okay with me," City Manager Atkinson said. "I still intend to back the Chief to the limit."

Labor Board's Bus Pay Ruling Eases Danger of Transit Tieup

Pay raises for 1,400 employees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway have been approved by the National War Labor Board at Washington.

This word was received here today by Saul Wallen, acting Regional Director of the Board.

For the big majority of the employees the raises will bring pay up from 88 cents an hour to 97 cents, an advance of nine cents.

The decision will remove much unrest in the bus system which serves many of the big war plants of this section, and might have cropped out any time in a sporadic walkout. The bus and streetcar lines of the company serve cities from Haverhill to Fall River.

Unrest was fostered by the lapse of two months after the wage increases were awarded, before Washington found it possible to put its OK on them and allow them to go through.

Meanwhile, particularly among the spare drivers, who have been getting only 70 cents an hour, disturbance grew. Many of them found bills mounting up and borrowings increasing, with nothing to offset extra living costs. Now these drivers, perhaps a tenth of the total, will get a new starting rate of well over 80 cents an hour. The advance will be retroactive to June 2.

War State Board Ruling

This was the ruling of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration on Oct. 10.

The Board was given the setting of new rates as a way of averting a strike, which would work a disaster to war production in this section.

During the previous month an arbitration award had been made by a board which the company and the union had set up between them. The impartial Chairman of this Board was Frederick W. Mansfield, former Mayor of Boston. The board awarded a wage increase of six cents—from 88 cents to 94. This was for regular drivers, the largest group of employees. Raises for mechanics were parallel.

The union found the award so unsatisfactory that it called for a strike vote, which passed, and with the weapon of a possible walkout, pressed the management for a reopening of the wage question. The company stood pat on the arbitration.

Hour of Strike Was Set

The union set an hour for the strike to start. Governor Saltonstall stepped in with an appeal to keep to work. The men agreed, and James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, then persuaded the management to give the dispute for review to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

This was toward the close of September. The Board promised its decision by Oct. 10. But before that date, the Federal Government determined upon its wage stabilization policy, which requires the War Labor Board to pass in general on all wage increases.

The new award was consequently held up. The War Labor Board at Washington was swamped with cases. The Eastern Massachusetts and increases scheduled in numerous other companies in this State had to wait. Finally the War Labor Board ruled on the Eastern Massachusetts case last Saturday. The award of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration was approved without change, it is reported.

New England Meat Packers Ask President for Fair Deal

A telegram was sent to President Roosevelt today by New England meat packers pleading for an Office of Price Administration quota that would insure New England receiving something near its just share of the meat supplies of the nation. At a meeting in Quincy Market, Boston, last night members of the New England Meat Dealers' Association protested the OPA's present rulings which control distribution and apportions allotments of meat.

As a result of the ruling in effect now, officials said, packers are selling meat near the source and through their own channels. New England is farthest from the nation's chief meat sources, with 80 per cent of its meat coming from the West.

According to George Kern of Portland, Maine, director of the Association, people in the Middle West and West, earning defense workers' high salaries, are eating twice and three times as much meat as usual. He declared that "if the Government would require meat to be distributed on an equitable basis to the New England nonslaughtering processers and wholesalers, there would be some meat for New Englanders. But under the present system, all the meat goes to the packers and slaughterers at the source and it is more advantageous for them to sell in the vicinity of their own sources and use their own distributors. They save, in addition, shipping costs to New England."

Telegram to the President, which was approved by the meeting, read:

We claim that the revised beef and veal maximum price regulation No. 169 and the revised pork maximum price regulation No. 148 are unfair, capricious, and contrary to the intent and provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act and its amendments.

That said revised regulations operate to compel changes in business practices and means or aids to the distribution of meat established and existent in the industry for more than 50 years.

That the OPA, although cognizant of the existing abnormal market conditions, have through the issuance of meat restriction order No. 1 created a monopolistic control of the meat supplies available for civilian consumption. Packers and slaughterers have denied the processers and wholesalers their just percentage of meat supplies that they are entitled to receive.

That unless immediate relief is granted by the OPA thousands of nonslaughtering processers, wholesalers, and retailers throughout the country will be forced out of business, nationwide distribution to the civilian population will be seriously impaired, and their morale undermined.

Alarm System For Six N. E. States Sought

Plans for a communications system which would tie the six New England States into one complete unit was reported under consideration today in the New England Regional Office of Civilian Defense.

Since early morning leading communications officials of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut have been meeting behind closed doors. While no official statements have been issued, "keyhole" reports are that plans for a communications system that would work simultaneously throughout the six New England States were nearing completion.

The system, it is believed, will be set up so as to warn at the same time not only civilian defense workers, but the police, the army and possibly F. B. I. headquarters.

It would put the New England States on a complete alarm system which would protect the entire coastline running from Maine to Connecticut. In the event of hostile aircraft coming in from the north or from the south, New Englanders as a whole would be warned far in advance of the time when the planes would approach the various areas.

In the meantime, preparations for this week's blackout were completed. The night when this will happen is still a secret. Suggestions from the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to managements of all indoor places of public assembly asking these establishments to notify their audiences before each night's program that a practice blackout might occur were issued this morning.

School Teacher Uniforms Urged

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 15 (AP)—A Yale professor suggests that teachers be provided with "suitable uniforms or insignia of office" as an inducement to stick to their profession.

Curley Again Takes Stand In His Libel Suit

Continued from Page 1

money was repaid by 1940 through an amortization plan from moneys collected by gasoline taxes. Mr. Curley said that there was no indebtedness left by the State as a result of his administration by the end of 1940, excepting the cost of the Suffolk County Court House.

Attorney Hall introduced public documents into the record showing that the direct debt of the State increased $11,044,407.34 in the first year of Governor Curley's administration. The increase in the second year shown by documents was $4,534,661.12.

Other witnesses took the stand shortly before the 1 p. m. recess. Wendall P. Murray, counsel for Mr. Curley, called to the stand Joseph McKenney of Cambridge to testify that he was one of the appointees made by the then Governor Curley as members of the Boston Finance Commission in 1935.

Mr. McKenney recalled that he was appointed by Governor Curley right after the latter took office and that he served in the Finance Commission for six weeks or two months. He said that he voted for Mr. Curley for Governor. In reply to a question by Mr. Murray asking if he was "docile appointee of the Governor," Mr. McKenney said, "No, sir."

Mr. McKenney said he did not know George Farnum, special counsel for the then Boston Finance Commission. He said he never met Mr. Farnum but that he was on the commission at the time Mr. Farnum resigned. He was asked if he could remember what case was being investigated at the time Mr. Farnum resigned. Mr. McKenney said, "It was the Dolan case."

Arthur M. Wyman of Swampscott, who is connected with the Wright and Potter Printing Company with a place of business near the State House, testified that the reporter of decisions of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court in 1935 was Ethelbert V. Grabill. The witness identified the types of advanced sheets of opinions prepared by his company of Courts' decisions in 1936.

A.W.O.L. Objector Given Suspended 3-Year Sentence

Pleading guilty to a charge of violation of a Selective Service requirement, Ralph Nelson of Esperance, N. Y., conscientious objector, was today given a suspended sentence of three years in a Federal Penetentiary and probation for two years by Judge Arthur D. Healey in the United States District Court.

The sentence was imposed on condition that the defendant return to a conscientious objectors' camp at Gorham, N. H., which he left for a period of 10 days "to do more important work." The court was told that when the defendant had served several months at a camp, he was transferred to Gorham. When given a brief "furlough," he failed to return. He was picked up by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in a New York hospital where he was working as an orderly.

When arraigned before a United States Commissioner in Boston, he explained his desertion by the statement that langscaping work in a public park did not impress him as being of necessary importance. He referred to the work as "manicuring a park," and said that people would be unable to enjoy it because of the rubber shortage.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Christian Science Servicemen Feel Help of Welfare Work

A meeting of the Massachusetts Christian Science Camp Welfare Committee was held last night in the original edifice of The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

George R. Townsend, Chairman of the Committee, told how the work, begun almost a year before Pearl Harbor, has grown until there are now approximately 100 full time Christian Science Wartime Ministers and more than 175 part-time and volunteer workers serving in the United States and its possessions.

These Wartime Ministers are appointed by The Christian Science Board of Directors, he explained, and are not to be confused with Christian Science Chaplains, who are appointed by the United States Government and serve under its supervision.

As Secretary of the Committee, Mrs. Lora C. Rathvon described how "the beneficent work of the camp welfare activities of The Mother Church encircles the globe."

Mrs. Rathvon emphasized the support which all Christian Scientists may give to this work, first and foremost by prayer—"not once a day but often each day for the spiritual understanding which will aid in bringing about the righteous end of this conflict.

"We can pray for the safety of those who are serving on land, on sea, in the air,—also for all those barely existing in the countries oppressed by the enemies of righteousness," she pointed out.

"We can pray that wisdom, alertness, and justice govern those who are planning for and guiding the forces in combat."

Mrs. Rathvon told of the good service performed at the Christian Science Servicemen's Center, opened in the Little Building, Boston, in September. In addition to the American boys who frequent the Center, there are men from other countries, such as the "Dutch sailor who lost all those dear to him when his country was bombed and found comfort and healing here. Two RAF fliers, one from Australia, and the other from New Zealand, met here as strangers and went out friends, unified in thought and purpose by the ties of Christian Science."

The Christian Science Wartime Minister for Camp Edwards, William L. Hodges, described the gradual opening of the way for Christian Science services at the Camp, where the original governmental setup specified only "Catholic (Roman), Protestant, and Jewish services."

He went on to tell how, through the co-operation of Camp officials, the Bible, the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and the Christian Science periodicals were placed in the libraries of the Service Club, the Red Cross, and many of the regiments.

Copies of The Christian Science Monitor are sent daily to the day-rooms of many of the regiments, Mr. Hodges continued, to a large number of commissioned officers, and to each of the 30 wards in the Station Hospital.

Mr. Hodges enjoyed the co-operation of many of the Chaplains, he said, music for the Wednesday evening services being provided by a folding organ lent to him by a Roman Catholic Chaplain.

He enumerated instances of Christian Science healing which had occurred as the result of services at the Camp, one officer being healed of ptomaine poisoning and another of a condition that the doctors diagnosed as "quick consumption."

This latter experience brought the boy into Christian Science, and Mr. Hodges said that when he last heard from him he was traveling 15 miles Sunday and Wednesday in order to attend Christian Science services.

Douglas Conniers, Wartime Minister for Boston Harbor, spoke of the eagerness with which the boys from the ships welcome contact with a Christian Scientist.

"One of the best services we render the Navy," he said, "is in acquainting these Christian Science boys with each other." He told about boarding a transport a year ago to find two men listed in the crew as Christian Scientists. "When the ship left in three weeks," he said, "there were 14. The Mother Church contributed a small portable organ and all the necessary Hymnals and books for this little group to hold services, as they had expressed such a desire. They have been successful in holding these services, sometimes even in the barber shop."

One of the finest healings he had heard of in his work, Mr. Conniers said, was brought about by a sailor in this group who was called to the sick bay to talk to a Marine from the Solomons and who the doctors said was so wounded that he would never be able to walk without assistance.

The sailor talked with the Marine about Christian Science and when he had finished the boy said, "Talking with you seems like I have been talking with God," to which the sailor replied, "Let's say you have been and I am merely the mortal loudspeaker."

Then the Marine made a remark about his determination to walk when he got home, whereupon the sailor reminded him that his home was there in Mind with his Father-Mother God.

"You're right," declared the Marine, "and I said when I got home I would walk." He got out of his bunk unaided, and even walked topside. When he went down the ladder to the sick bay, the doctors were dumbfounded by the sight.

Mr. Townsend's Remarks

Mr. Conniers said he was often surprised and impressed by the number of servicemen attending The Mother Church who were not Christian Scientists. One Marine told Mr. Conniers that he came because he had received a pair of good woolen socks with a small tag in them, "Christian Science War Relief Committee."

Mr. Townsend, in his opening address, stressed that the "value of the arms and armor, both material and spiritual, of all alike, is in the skill and understanding with which they are used; and in the continuous renewal of the supply from arsenals kept overflowing through the love and activity of those who labor faithfully behind the lines."

He said that in the United States and its possessions, 48 State and Territorial Committees act under the direction of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church and the supervision of the Manager of the Christian Science Camp Welfare Activities, in Boston, Col. Herbert A. Johnson. Colonel Johnson also has the title of Chief of Christian Science Wartime Ministers.

The meeting was opened by silent prayer, followed by the Lord's Prayer, after which Mr. Townsend read from the Bible and Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy.

Allies Expand Press Bureau

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—With the metamorphosis and expansion of the old Inter-Allied Information Center into a new and larger organization, known as the United Nations Information Office, the United States, an agency designed to inform Americans of the global nature of the war by assembling and co-ordinating information concerning the struggle against the Axis being waged from the four quarters of the earth.

The office, now in process of expansion, represents 19 countries, including Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Britain, Greece, India, Yugoslavia, Luxemburg, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, South Africa and the United States, together with the special group known as Free Denmark and Fighting France. The Office expects soon to obtain the support of Soviet Russia and many of the Latin-American republics.

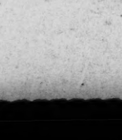
Dr. Bryant Mumford, Director of the Office and formerly a British Colonial official and head of the Colonial Department of the University of London, heads an international staff of 35 persons. The agency is controlled by a board of directors who are Government officials of the member nations, including Arthur Sweetser, Deputy Director of the United States Office of War Information.

While most of the represented nations maintain information offices of their own in the United States, the majority of them in Washington or New York, the United Nations center operates to present the aims and efforts of its constituent countries in their global, united aspects rather than as purely nationalistic enterprises.

4,740 Liquor Bottles Left By 20,000 Crowd at Game

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 15 (AP)—The management of Los Angeles Coliseum reports, with some irritation, that last week's football crowd of 20,000 left 4,740 empty liquor bottles behind.

The management remarked that there's still a law against drinking in public places and suggested the police do something about it.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Hotel Empire

Over the Hills to Foreign Duty

Wide World

United States Nurses Undergo Rigid Training

Somewhere in California members of the United States Army Nurse Corps take a 16-mile hike. These girls, all of whom have volunteered for foreign duty, are awaiting final sailing orders. It is part of the arduous physical training course which is designed to prepare them for almost any emergency that may confront them behind the battle lines. They are wearing fiber-lined sun helmets and are carrying regulation field packs, each of which contains a canteen, vacuum-sealed first-aid kit, and field bag. They are wearing slacks, a departure from regulation. That is because the nature of the assignment makes slacks more suitable than skirts. They march at a route pace, 120 steps to the minute. The girls keep in line, marching two abreast, but don't have to keep step.

Plan for Interracial Accord Proposed by Negro Leaders

ATLANTA, Dec. 15 (AP)—Representative southern Negroes have proposed a broad basis for interracial co-operation in the South to meet the war-sharpened issue of Negroe-white relations.

The war, a committee said, "has resulted in increased racial tensions, fears, and aggressions and an opening up of the basic questions of racial segregation and discrimination, Negro minority rights, and democratic freedom as they apply practically in Negro-white relations in the South.

"These issues are acute and threaten to become more serious as they increasingly block, through deeper fears aroused, common-sense consideration for even elemental improvements in the Negro status, and the welfare of the country as a whole."

The committee's statement grew out of a conference of Negro leaders of 10 southern states, convened in Durham, N. C., last fall. It was released here by P. B. Young, President of the Norfolk, Va., Journal and Guide.

Opposed to Segregation

Negro leaders said, "We are fundamentally opposed to the principle and practice of compulsory segregation in our American society, whether in races or classes or creeds. However, we regard it as both sensible and timely to address ourselves now to the current problems of racial discrimination and neglect, and to ways in which we may co-operate in the advancement of programs aimed at the sound improvement of race relations within the democratic framework."

The committee, speaking for the newly founded Southern Race Relations Conference, recommended abolition of the poll tax and of white primary elections. It also urged that the States discourage a "fascistic expression" by effective enforcement of present or of new antilynch laws and employment of Negro policemen. The group said it believed the employment of Negro police would enlist the full support of Negro citizens in control of lawless elements of their own group.

Another effect of the war has been to hold up the Negro as the symbol, the protagonist, of every other minority in the world, the report continued. It deplored the fact that "simple efforts to correct social and economic injustices" are interpreted by many as "the predatory ambition of irresponsible Negroes to invade the privacy of family life."

Recommending organization of Negro service workers into unions with recognized affiliations, the committee observed that "in the present hysteria of many housewives who are losing poorly paid servants to better paying war industries, it seems desirable to emphasize that this proposal bears no relation to the fantastic and probably Axis-inspired rumors of so-called 'Eleanor Clubs'."

Report on Rumors

(An overwhelming majority of the domestic help in the South is Negro. In reference to rumors alleging the organizing of domestic Negro help, the September clipsheet of the Commission of Interracial Co-operation, Inc., of Atlanta, Ga., had this to say:

"The rumor directed to white housewives is two-edged. It creates resentment in white women and increased antagonism against the Administration, while subtly subjecting Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to ridicule. The rumor is built around the 'Eleanor Club,' an organization of domestics allegedly set up to disrupt all domestic service. The implications may be read into this rumor.

"On Sept. 1, at her press conference, Mrs. Roosevelt disclaimed any knowledge or connection with the 'Eleanor Clubs' other than that she knew:

Government investigation into rumors had proven that no such organizations of Negro domestics exists except in the imagination of rumor mongers. Mrs. Roosevelt declared she imagined the rumors started as a result of so many Negro women obtaining higher wages in war factories, thus leaving their employers without servants.")

Reporting committeemen besides Mr. Young are Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Benjamin Mays, President of Morehouse College, Atlanta; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President of Atlanta University; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, President of Fort Valley, Ga., State College; James E. Jackson, Secretary of Southern Congress, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute; William M. Cooper, Hampton Institute, Va., and Ernest Delpit, New Orleans, La., Negro labor leader.

Other High Lights

Other high lights of the conference proposals:

Political and civil rights—Adherence to the Negro's constitutional right to serve on juries; travel accommodations equal in kind and quality in states where law or custom require segregation.

Military service — Advancement in responsibility and rank according to ability, and solution of racial problems in transportation, recreation, and leave areas, said to be acute in the South.

Education—Equal salaries for Negro and white teachers on the basis of equal preparation and experience; equal facilities to meet a growing demand for graduate and professional training among southern Negroes; and representation of Negro problems by allowing "qualified" Negroes on school boards.

Social welfare and health—Inclusion of Negro doctors on public hospital staffs, to treat Negro patients, according to their special qualifications; and mandatory provisions that a proportion of public hospitals be available to Negroes.

Solutions Proposed

While expressing sympathy with the fact that the South "is economically handicapped and that many of its disabilities are deeply rooted in agricultural maladjustments," the report urged written contracts and longer lease terms for Negro farmers. It also appealed for higher farm wages, and balanced farm programs, including food and feed crops for present tenants and day laborers.

A boost for the war effort was seen if adequate Federal assistance is provided for Negro farmers "on an equitable basis." Appointment of Negroes to governmental planning and policy-making bodies concerned with the common farmer was recommended.

Continuing opposition to the employment of the Negro in industry, the committee asserted, appeared to proceed from:

1. Outdated notions of an economy of scarcity, inherited from an industrial age when participation in the productive enterprises was a highly competitive privilege.
2. Effects of enemy propaganda designed to immobilize a large number of potentially productive workers in the American war effort.
3. Age-old prejudices from an era when the economic system required a labor surplus which competed bitterly within its own ranks for the privilege.
4. The established custom of reserving technical processes to certain racial groups.
5. Craft monopolies which have restricted many technical skills to a few workers.

Canadian Furniture Factories Convert

WASHINGTON—Five household furniture factories in Ontario, Canada, have been awarded war contracts to produce wooden parts for airplanes, according to trade reports reaching the United States Department of Commerce.

Plants are being converted and will be in production soon. Furniture manufacture has been curtailed by scarcity of materials and other plants are reported interested in obtaining war contracts.

Batista Gives Okay on Allied Move in Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—President Batista of Cuba, in an interview at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, said that if the Allies were to invade Spain, there would be a "total ovation throughout the Americas."

In this country on a good-will tour, General Batista has visited President Roosevelt, official Washington, and some of the nation's largest war plants. He will leave here for Havana tomorrow. He recalled that he last visited the United States in 1938 at the invitation of the chief of staff of the United States Army.

"Frankly I left the country feeling rather pessimistic," he told reporters. "I found no realization here of the possibility that the situation in Europe which had started in Spain and culminated in Munich could involve the whole world.

"Now the picture has changed, with the solid support of the people behind the President and with the people ready to make every manner of sacrifice in this war in defense of the most necessary thing to the life of man — liberty.

"Everywhere I have gone I have found solid support among all classes of Americans for the war. And all Americans can well be proud of their war effort. After seeing the work in your airplane factories and other war plants I feel sure that Pearl Harbor will be avenged most completely, before long."

In reply to a query as to how Latin Americans would look upon an Allied invasion of Spain, General Batista said:

"Only a few Falangists might disapprove, and they don't count. We have found such Falangists among our most bitter 'fifth columnists' in Cuba, but we are taking very effective steps against them and all other 'fifth columnists.'"

All Latin Americans applaud the invasion of North Africa, the Cuban President declared.

General Batista said the response to the Cuban call for volunteers to fight with the Allies on the world-wide fronts had been "very favorable," adding that Cuban youth were "more than willing" to fight the Axis on any front whatsoever.

General Batista visited Buffalo and Niagara Falls war plants last Sunday and in his interview yesterday told reporters he was deeply impressed by the large number of women workers and their great contribution to the war effort.

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Law Is Sought on Censorship Abuses

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee announced that it is preparing legislation against "abuses" in censorship of mail to and from outlying United States territories.

This action followed disclosures by Attorney General Biddle that the censorship had uncovered a spy ring in the Caribbean and intercepted a detailed description of "the entire Pearl Harbor disaster" that would have done harm if not stopped.

Senator Frederick Van Nuys, (D) of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee, said he made no criticism of censorship itself, but the Committee is interested in correcting abuses. Legislative safeguards will be proposed at the new session of Congress next month, designed to prevent misuses of non-military information.

Demand for specific legislation "defining and protecting civil rights" arose in the Committee as a result of criticism that the censors were sending excerpts of a non-military nature from intercepted letters to federal agencies mentioned in the correspondence.

Senator John A. Danaher, (R) of Connecticut, suggested that a pending bill to authorize the censorship of communications between the United States and its outlying territories be amended to prohibit the forwarding of non-military information to government departments.

Senator Danaher said he saw no reason why a letter complaining about the Administration, say of Gov. Rexford Guy Tugwell in Puerto Rico or an operation of the Department of the Interior in Alaska should be referred to the departments involved.

Mr. Biddle gave it as his oral opinion that the censoring of communications between the United States and such outposts as Alaska was entirely legal under the war powers of President Roosevelt as Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Biddle told the Committee that, with "thousands of clerks" engaged in the work, "of course there have been stupid blunders."

Others testified that censorship was a vital necessity, justified by the interceptions thus far made of military information that might have been disastrous in the hands of the enemy. They were J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Capt. Ellis M. Zacharias of the Naval Intelligence Service and Brig. Gen. Hayes A. Kroner of Army Intelligence.

In one instance, Captain Zacharias said, the censorship enabled military authorities to break up a ring of persons who had been refueling German submarines off the Atlantic Coast.

Alaska communications intercepted by the censors, Mr. Biddle said, had yielded figures on the number and types of planes in that area, the number and type of troops and anti-aircraft defenses, as well as the location and photographs of oil storage tanks.

Money to Support Underground In Europe Promised

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—Money to support underground movements by labor in countries occupied by the enemy has been vouched for by President Roosevelt's special aide on labor matters.

The aide, Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (C. I. O.), addressing a gathering of New York C. I. O. leaders yesterday as they launched a drive to raise $2,000,000 for Allied war relief and local charity organizations, declared:

"We have the means of getting financial support to the underground."

Describing the labor underground as "the heart of civilian resistance to the enemy," Mr. Hillman asserted:

"It is imperative not only to keep the labor underground alive in enemy-occupied countries, but to supply it with financial means to be used as a weapon, an offensive weapon, which will perform its task in the ultimate annihilation of the enemy."

Mr. Hillman, whose talk was radiocast by the OWI to the undergrounds in Europe and Asia, said the A. F. of L. was working along like lines for Allied war relief, and expressed hope for a united drive.

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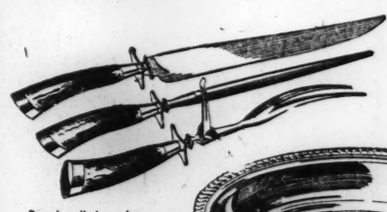
Sterling silver vase reproduced from an original by Benjamin Wynkoop, New York, 1711. 7¼ inches high, $35

Georgian design silver plated urn. $150



Stag handled carving set with sterling mounts, $40 three pieces.

Open vegetable dish in sterling, $22

Sterling dresser set in the Chatham pattern. Mirror, $15.75; brush, $10.50; comb, $3.75

Sterling silver bon bon dish, $13.20

Below: Sterling mayonnaise dish, Paul Revere design, heavy weight, $8.80. Wadefield pattern sterling ladle, $3.00

Blue glass lined sterling sugar basket, $13.75

George II reproduction pattern sterling coffee set, $93.50 three pieces. Other three piece coffee sets from $55 up.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

'Isolation Again' Is the Topic Of 'Broadside' of Women Voters

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Like the patriotic citizens of Revolutionary days who congregated in village stores and neighbor's kitchens to discuss Paul Revere's political broadsides and Tom Paine's stirring pamphlets, the Evening Group of the Boston League of Women Voters is meeting tonight at the Brittany Coffee Shop to discuss the latest League broadside.

This bright yellow flier entitled "Isolationism Again?" is one of a series of broadsides printed within the past few months by the National League in Washington and distributed throughout the country. Taking its cue from patriots of another critical era, the League has revived pamphleteering and the use of broadsides.

Important Government issues must be clarified, the League feels. The American people as a whole must understand them. "That is why we are printing these broadsides instead of the elaborate study kits we have published in the past," explained Mrs. La Rue Brown, President of the Massachusetts League. "We feel it is terribly urgent to spread information about the issues the war is bringing up. We think it is an essential part of winning the war and the peace."

Other Broadsides

Previous League broadsides stress the dangers of inflation, the need for clear-cut labor policies, the benefits of a big tax bill, the importance of lend-lease as a foundation for postwar reconstruction. And now its latest warns against growing nationalist-isolationist sentiment. This, it says, can defeat any attempt to solve international problems through mutual concessions and agreements.

Terse, factual, stirring, these broadsides are part of the League's war service plan. They aim to "give heart to the timid and quicken the intrepid to action" as did the ringing phrases of Tom Paine and Paul Revere in an earlier crisis.

Numerous ways of putting the broadsides into the hands of the general public have sprung up. League members give them to friends, use them on radio programs, leave them in strategic spots. Neighborhood Groups within the local leagues gather nonleague members together, both men and women, to discuss them. This is one of the most successful ways of passing along the information they contain.

Vary in Size

These groups vary in size from 10 to 40, meet once or twice a month under good leadership, and devise ways of reaching the next-door neighbor, the local banker, the baker, the butcher.

In Massachusetts there are many Neighborhood Groups from the Berkshires to the sea-coast, and the interest and enthusiasm in them are growing. Belmont has seven groups; Hingham and Weston each have eight; Needham has five; Cambridge is organizing its groups by ward and precinct. Concord, Newton, Somerville, Southboro, and Worcester have active groups; Amherst, Andover, Dedham, Reading, and Wellesley all have made beginnings. Brookline will have a group soon.

The Boston League, through its close association with settlement houses like the South End House and the North End Union, as well as through its Afternoon and Evening Groups, helps spread the information in an ever-widening circle. Miss Emile Everett, Foreign Policy Chairman of both the Massachusetts and the Boston Leagues, is leading the discussion at the Brittany Shop this evening. She is a graduate of Radcliffe College and an expert in the field of foreign affairs.

Through these broadsides, the citizen can arrive at a better understanding of the special character of public questions and a sense of his own responsibility for our democratic government.

Tea Party Group Of D. A. R. Plans A Celebration

The Boston Tea Party Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will celebrate the 169th anniversary of the event for which it is named at the Hotel Vendome tomorrow afternoon. The Rev. Roger F. Etz will speak at the meeting, which begins at 2 o'clock.

The Chapter has commemorated Boston's famous tea party of 1773 ever since December, 1895, the year the Chapter was organized. Following its usual custom on this date, it will entertain as special guests the State officers, State committee chairmen and Chapter Regents of the Massachusetts Society.

This year the day will be designated as "Uncle Sam's Bond and Stamp Day. The Regent, Mrs. H. Ralph Aubin, will preside and present the Chapter's war service record to date. The following exregents of the Chapter will be the hostesses: Mesdames Lilias Folger, Evvie Fuller Dalby, Nettie Lovering Durgin, Alida Parker Boothby, Ethel Nelson Brackett, Marion Louise Decrow, Mabel Johnson Smith, and Julia Prentiss Hayward.

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Pierpont Morgan Library Is Opened To General Public

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—The Pierpont Morgan library, world-famous repository of rare and priceless books and manuscripts, has been opened to the general public, and in return the city has agreed to hold it tax-exempt, it was revealed recently in a consent judgment signed by Justice Edward R. Koch, of the State Supreme Court.

The judgment ends a suit by the library to declare null and void a $1,665,000 assessment imposed on it in 1935, on which taxes of $46,953 have been paid. The judgment also includes the withdrawal by the city of its pending appeal from a ruling of Justice Charles B. McLaughlin in 1941 which held the library to be a public institution and as such exempt from real estate taxes.

The library was able to show that its rules for admission had been liberalized. For the last two months it has been open to the general public from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. week days, including Saturdays. Earlier the city had contended that the library was not public because admission was limited to accredited persons who made application in writing.

An assessment of $20,000 remains in force against a driveway owned by the library adjacent to its structure which is at Madison Avenue and Thirty-Sixth Street. The driveway is also used for commercial purposes.

Last Slonimsky Lecture Dec. 16

Nicolas Slonimsky will give the last of a series of four lectures on Brazil at the Pan American Society of Massachusetts tomorrow at 7:30 p. m.

An honorary professor of the Conservatory of Brazil in Rio de Janeiro, Mr. Slonimsky has made an extensive study of Brazilian music. He will speak on this subject and illustrate his talk with piano selections. The lecture was arranged by Mrs. Edith F. Helman and is open to public subscription.

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By a Staff Photographer

Children Enjoy Christmas Party Given by Brookline Woman's Club

Four of the 30 Brookline school children entertained at a Christmas party in Whitney Hall yesterday afternoon by the Brookline Woman's Club. Left to right: Marie Brothers, Barbara Grearino, Patsy Crope, and Lilly Chin were among those who had the very special privilege of going up on the platform to help George Gillette ring the bells. The youngsters were delighted by Mr. Gillette's stories and the music he played on a variety of instruments, including saws and bells. He was accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Edward J. Clear, a member of the Club. Mrs. Edward P. Kennedy was Chairman of the Day, and Miss Elsie Winsor Bird, dressed as Mrs. Santa Claus, acted as mistress of ceremonies.

100 Children Asked to Fete At Watertown

One hundred Watertown children have each received a personal, written invitation to a Christmas party next Saturday afternoon in the Phillips School playroom. Their hostesses are members of the Watertown Woman's Club. The afternoon's entertainment has been planned and the invitations sent by the Club's Social Welfare Committee.

Games and refreshments and a group of Christmas tableaus put on by local Girl Scouts will all contribute to the gaiety of the occasion, to say nothing of a lighted, revolving tree that sets off a music box as it revolves. Santa, bewhiskered and red, will be there to present each girl with a doll and each boy with a toy, and to see that each small guest receives a pair of gay-colored mittens and a pair of warm stockings. One stocking in each pair will be filled with fruit and candy. Club members have knit the mittens and dressed the dolls.

Mrs. F. King Singiser, Chairman of the Social Welfare Committee, is being assisted by Miss Luliona Barker, Mrs. Herbert T. Capers, Mrs. George Chamberlain, Mrs. Henry E. Dailey, Mrs. Charles E. Fay, Mrs. Andre Godefroy, Mrs. Charles A. Hale, Mrs. Carl Johnson, Mrs. R. F. Smith, Mrs. Walter C. Vaughn. The children were chosen by the District Nurses Association.

WAVES Officer To Speak Before Bryn Mawr Club

Lieut. Harriet Parker, U. S. N. R., and Mrs. Maurice P. Chadwick of Dedham, both Bryn Mawr graduates, will speak at the first meeting this season of the Bryn Mawr Club of Boston. The meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. George R. Blodgett, 10 Larchwood Drive, Cambridge, tomorrow at 3:30 p. m.

Mrs. Chadwick is the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Chadwick of the Army Signal Corps and was living at Hickam Field, Honolulu, at the time of the Pearl Harbor disaster. Lieutenant Parker was the third woman to be commissioned in the WAVES, the first in this naval district, and is in charge of recruiting for the New England area.

A wartime innovation will be the sale of 25 cent stamps with refreshments which will benefit the Club's scholarship fund of which Mrs. Talbot Aldrich is Chairman.

Officers for the coming year are Mrs. E. Merrick Dodd Jr., President; Mrs. Henry Freeman Allen, Vice-President; Mrs. George R. Blodgett, Treasurer; Mrs. Edward C. Cabot, Recording Secretary; Miss Margaret Haskell, Corresponding Secretary.

Preference Given To Military Mail

Military mail will get preferred service over civilian mail this Christmas as will official and business mail, it was announced today by John W. Gleavy, Acting Postmaster at Boston, in urging immediate mailing of personal greeting cards.

All Christmas mail for civilians will be handled only when packages and letters for men and women in the armed services has been given prior handling and dispatch, he said.

Warning was repeated today by Mr. Gleavy to owners of buildings and custodians of apartment houses to keep lights burning in vestibules when darkness falls. Such lights should be properly hooded or shaded in accordance with dim-out regulations, however.

Inexperienced carriers not familiar with names or locations of boxes "cannot and will not deliver mail in dark areas where the boxes of residents cannot be determined," Mr. Gleavy declared.

Japan's New Gang Didn't Sell

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 15 (AP)—How a "pay-off" of 50,000 yen was made by the Japanese Government to the Nipponese "underworld" in the early part of the century to prevent altercations with American visitors that might have led to war then is related by Mr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor Emeritus of History at Harvard.

"I got the story from an attaché of the American Embassy in Japan soon after the incident occurred, and I don't believe it ever has been told," said the Professor in an interview.

"'I was in Japan at the time the 'good-will fleet' sponsored by President Theodore Roosevelt stopped at Yokohama.

"I heard reports that shortly before the fleet landed, a representative of the undercrust of Japan—the underworld gang—went to officials of the Government and said in substance: 'There will be hundreds of Americans coming off those ships and circulating about in this area. What's it worth to keep us from starting trouble?'

"My information was to the effect that the Japanese officials said it was worth 50,000 yen to them to prevent any outbreaks that might possibly lead to an 'incident' with the United States, because the last thing they wanted then was to have any trouble with our country. They weren't ready then.

"The story went that the 50,000 yen was paid over to the gang leader, and there was no trouble when the fleet landed.

"Subsequently, I went to the American Embassy and asked someone there if the story I had heard was sound, and he informed me that there was 'something to it.'"

"It was mighty cheap for the Japanese Government to get off that way," said Professor Hart. "And it's not impossible that the gang which was 'paid-off' had something to do with events that led up to Pearl Harbor."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Dec. 16
12 noon WMEX 1510kc.

Tenor on Air With Jolson's Show Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

L. S. Brockington, adviser to the Empire Division, British Ministry of Information, will speak tonight, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 o'clock.

Lauritz Melchior, tenor, Metropolitan Opera Company, will be a guest on the Al Jolson Show. Al Jolson will sing a group of new songs, as well as songs he has popularized, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

The American Melody Hour will offer a program of popular songs, with Vivian della Chiesa, soprano, singing "A Kiss in the Dark" and "O Sanctissima." Conrad Thibault, baritone, sings "Are There Such Things"; "Out of This World" and "When They Sound the Last All Clear." Evelyn MacGregor's contralto solos are "I Kissed Your Picture Good Night" and "Lonesome, That's All." CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

"Anglo-American Angle" is the title of tonight's "An American in England" series by Norman Corwin, CBS-WEEI, 10 o'clock.

Walter O'Keefe will pit a team of Navy cooks against their culinary instructresses on his quiz show, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Church Soloist Is to Sing With Wellesley Choirs

Robert Hall Collins, soloist of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will give a joint recital with the combined choirs of the senior and junior high schools of Wellesley at the meeting of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. at the Maugus Club.

The choirs are under the direction of Mrs. Amy Young Burns, a club member and former chairman of the department of music in the Massachusetts State Federation. Mr. Collins will be accompanied by Grace B. Davis of Worcester and Boston.

There will be an exhibition of bells arranged by Mrs. Lyman Richards, the collection of Dr. Harvey Spencer. The annual collection for disabled veterans will also be taken at this meeting.

By a Staff Photographer

First Member of Spars Sworn In

Miss Agnes Lane Bixby of Arlington, daughter of the late Lieut. Commander Alvan Hovey Bixby, United States Coast Guard, is inducted into the women's reserve of the Coast Guard by Capt. W. N. Derby. She will be an officer candidate, training at Smith College and at the Coast Guard Academy in New London, Conn.

First of the Spars Sworn In For Officer Training at Smith

The first of the Spars—women's reserve of the United States Coast Guard—has been sworn in, marking the beginning of recruiting activity which is expected to bring 8,000 women into the nation's oldest fighting service.

Miss Agnes Lane Bixby of Arlington, Mass., was sworn in on Friday, Dec. 4, by Capt. W. N. Derby and will begin officer's training at Smith College, Northampton, Jan. 12. Miss Bixby's father was the late Lieut. Commander Alvan Hovey Bixby, himself a Coast Guard officer and at one time an instructor at the U. S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.

After two months' basic training at Northampton, Miss Bixby will spend an additional month at the Coast Guard Academy. She will then be commissioned, either as Lieutenant junior grade or as ensign. Her uniform will be almost a replica of that worn by the Waves, except that it will have a gold shield on the sleeve and gold shields on the lapels of the tunic. The insignia on the hat will be that of the Coast Guard also.

Replace Men

Spars receive essentially the same training as Waves, it was revealed today, and they will be available for service in continental United States and in Alaska. It is intended that they will replace men who can thus be released for sea duty. Commanding officer of the Spars is Lieut. Commander Dorothy C. Stratton, formerly Dean of Women at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, who trained as an officer in the Waves and was transferred.

Officers and enlisted women in the Spars will receive the same pay as men of equal rank, and a spokesman for the Coast Guard in Boston said today that applications would be welcomed from women who have already made successes in the fields of retail buying, radio operation, business secretaries, etc. "It is going to be hard but important work," he declared, "with often very little glamor about it. But that is in keeping with the tradition of the Coast Guard and we know that there are hundreds of American women who will want to have a part in it."

Those who wish to apply, he said, should merely send a letter, postal card, or note to Coast Guard Recruiting Officer, 70 State Street, Boston, saying, "I am interested in the Spars; will you send me an application?" or words to that effect. The necessary information will at once be sent to the applicant. Already 2,000 such letters have been received in the First Naval District alone, he said.

Requirements

Applicants for officers' training must be between the ages of 20 and 50 and have had a college degree or have "passed two years of college work and had at least two years of acceptable business or professional experience." Enlistees must be between 20 and 36 and graduates of high or business school or have had equivalent experience in business. All applicants must be native-born or naturalized citizens of the United States.

Miss Bixby, the Spars' first officer-candidate, lives with her mother, Mrs. Ellen Lane Bixby, and her two sisters, Virginia and Katherine. She is a secretary in the law firm of Sawyer, Hardy, Stone & Morrison, 33 Broad Street, Boston. She says she was never particularly interested in joining the Waves or the Waacs, but as soon as she heard of a possible women's reserve in the Coast Guard, her interest was aroused and she wrote at once to find out about it.

The name Spars was originated by Commander Stratton and Vice Admiral Russell R. Waeshe, the latter Commandant of the Coast Guard. It is made up of the initial letters of the words "Semper Paratus Always Ready," the Coast Guard motto.

Twelve Waves will transfer tomorrow to the Coast Guard auxiliary to serve as recruiting officers, it was announced today. Simultaneously with the graduation of 500 other Waves, these young women will be sworn into the Coast Guard organization by Admiral James Pine, head of the Coast Guard Academy.

Essex Rail Branch Service Of B.&M. Off After Dec. 19

Passenger and freight train service on the Essex branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad, between Hamilton, Wenham, and Essex, will be discontinued after Dec. 19, the B. & M. has announced.

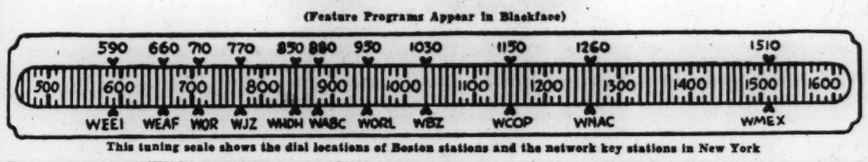
Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—To evacuee children in the U. S. and Canada. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News and News Analysis. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23meg., 19.6m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
London—8:45 p. m.—"Meet John Londoner." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71meg., 25.5m.; VLQ5, 9.68meg., 41m.
Guatemala—9:35 p. m. — Latin-American Music. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23meg., 19.6m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m; GRC, 2.91meg., 102m.
Guatemala—11:20 p. m.—Concert. TGWA. 9.68meg., 31m.
London—11:45 p. m. — "Meet John Londoner." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRC, 2.91meg., 102m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	The Three R's: variety..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	News Service	The Three R's: variety..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Shady Valley Folks.....	Popular Music .....
3:30	Hollywood; "Post"..	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks.....	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:45	Bandleaders' Parade	U. S. Signal Corps....	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Shady Valley Folks.....	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	Walter Compton, news..	Griff Williams' Orchestra
4:15	Talk; Orchestra	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas";	Across the Footlights..	Charlie Spivak's Orch...
4:30	Book Talk	Earl Tanner's Orchestra	"Lorenzo Jones"	Dedication Maritime	Kate Smith, songs.....
4:45	News Program	Iceland Report; News....	"Young Widder Brown"..	Seamen's School; music	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra
5:00	The Victory Front..	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
5:15	Date; Talk; 'Follies'	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee; Taxes.	Terry O'Toole's Variety.
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk...	"Superman"; sketch ..	Terry O'Toole's Variety.
5:45	Ben Bernie; music.	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Dinner Concert....	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sports program .....
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Dinner Concert	Sport Digest; Music....	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Newscast	Lowell Thomas	Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"..	Col. Stoopnagle; band..	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman..	News of the World.....	John Kirby's Orchestra.	News Service .....
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Musical Gems: vocalists.	"Confidentially Yours"..	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45	Hour; George Kirby, violin	Gypsy Strings	Musical Gems: vocalists.	Paul Decker's Orchestra.	Stephen Foster's Music.
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news.....	Ginny Simms; guests;	Pass in Review; Army	Boston School Com. Prm
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner".....	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	activities	Richard Salinger, news.
8:30	Al Jolson; Carol	"Archie and company";	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	'The Federal Ace': drama	Dramatisation .....
8:45	Bruce; music; News	comedy variety; guests.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	'The Federal Ace': drama	Romance in Music.....
9:00	Burns and Allen:	Famous Jury Trials....	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Variety Hour .....
9:15	Whiteman's Orch..	Famous Jury Trials....	O'Keefe, m. c.....	News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:30	"Share Your Christ-	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour .....
9:45	mas Gifts"; Orch.	Orch.; Gracie Fields....	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour .....
10:00	"An American in	Raymond Gram Swing..	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, news..	Bruins - Detroit hockey
10:15	England"; drama.	"This Nation at War"..	Bob Hope Variety Show	Treasury Star Parade..	game .....
10:30	L. W. Brockington.	"This Nation at War"..	Red Skelton and Co.....	Paul Schubert, news....	Hockey game; News....
10:45	News; World War II	Dance Orchestra	Red Skelton and Co.....	Taxes; Orchestra	Cab Calloway's Orch...
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	News; Music	News Service	Dance Music .....
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra.	Newscast	Disabled Veterans'	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra..	Will Bradley's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ..	Christmas Stocking Re-	"Melody Hall"; orches-	Day's End; music.....
11:45	Music	Sportscast; News	membrances Fund	tra; soloist	Day's End; News.....

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock...	Organ Melodies; Taxes..	.....
7:15	News Service	Newscast	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	.....
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Songs; "Fiesta"; music.	.....
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News comment	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	.....
8:00	News of the World	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis: Melodeers..	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Hit the Deck"; Music..	Military Band; News....	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable .....
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Music of Many Lands..	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, interviews..	Musical Timetable .....
8:45	Carl Moore; News..	News; "Morning Notes"	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, interviews..	Musical Timetable .....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue..	Morning Serenade	Home Forum talk.....	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:15	School of the Air of	"The Breakfast Club"..	"Big Sister"; sketch...	"All Hail to You"...	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:30	the Americas	"The Breakfast Club"..	'Morning Moods'; music	Organ Recital; vocalists	Musical program .....
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"..	"Gene and Glenn".....	Musical Roundup	Musical program .....
10:00	"Valiant Lady" ...	Morning Market Basket	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch..	News comments	"Kick Conga" .....
10:15	American Stories ..	Roy Porter, news.....	"The O'Neills"; drama...	Choir Loft; organ.....	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	Honeymoon Hill ..	Fishermen's Program ...	'Helpmate'; sketch ...	Cheer Up Gang; vocal-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program ...	Serial drama	ists; orchestra	Mason .....
11:00	The Sophisticators	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch.	New England Cupboard.	"Odds and Ends" .....
11:15	"Second Husband"..	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	"Words and Music".....
11:30	"Bright Horizons"..	Dramatisation	"Against the Storm"...	"Yankee House Party"..	Sammy Kaye's Orch.....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny" ...	Air Express Music	"David Harum"; sketch	"Yankee House Party"..	News report .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum,	Boake Carter, news....	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; drama	Mystery Money Quiz....	Chet Gaylord, songs....	George and Dixine, songs	The Pepper Shaker....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Defense; Taxes; Music..	Italian Melodies .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Hour; speakers	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural news	News Service	"Council for Democracy"
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns..	Terrace Room Ensemble	Musical Program	"Melody for Meditation"
1:30	"Vic and Sade"....	Autumn Nocturne; music	Shopping News	News; Fashion talk....	Religious program .....
1:45	"The Goldbergs"...	Fisherman's Broadcast..	News Service	Cedric Foster, news....	Religious program .....
2:00	Serial drama	Talk; Boston Police Dept.	"Light of the World"...	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music.....	Guiding Light; drama..	"Yankee Kitchen"	George Gershwin's Music
2:45	"Pepper Young's"..	Stella Unger: 'Hollywood'	Hymn recital	Mutual Goes Calling....	News report .....
3:00	David Harum	Three R's: variety show	"Mary Marlin"s sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Shady Valley Folks.....	"Christmas Cheer" .....
3:30	Hollywood; "Post"..	Ted Malone: Book Ends	Pepper Young's Family.	Shady Valley Folks.....	Funny Money Man.....
3:45	Bandleaders' Parade	Ted Rolfe, songs.....	"Right to Happiness"..	Shady Valley Folks.....	Funny Money Man.....
4:00	News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news..	Dick Todd's Orchestra..
4:15	Raymond Scott's Or.	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas"; serial..	Across the Footlights..	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
4:30	Bonding for Liberty	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Bridgeport String En-	Freddie Slack's Orch....
4:45	News Service	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"..	semble: Frank Foti, con.	Raymond Scott's Orch...
5:00	The Victory Front..	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Dick Robertson's Orch...
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrington"; sk..	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee; Taxes ..	Terry O'Toole; variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong".....	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch ..	program .....
5:45	Ben Bernie's Show.	"Captain Midnight"...	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00	Comment; News ..	"Don Winslow"; drama.	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Waltz Time .....
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	News; Concert	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Bowling and Football..
6:30	Walt. Cassell, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music...	Musical Rendezvous ...	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Newscast	Lowell Thomas	Music; Salute	Sports of the Day.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; band..	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory.....
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman..	News of the World.....	John Kirby's Orchestra.	News Service .....
7:30	'Easy Aces'; comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Fred & Posey Jamboree	Concert Album	This Is the Army; music
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	Fred & Posey Jamboree	John Barry, comments.	Your Army .....
8:00	Nelson Eddy; Irene	Earl Godwin, news.....	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"..	Irish Music .....
8:15	Manning; orch....	Lum 'n' Abner.....	Man"; dramatic sketch	"The Barries," songs...	Richard Salinger, News.
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	Dramatized stories star-	Broadway Bandwagon...
8:45	Holt; News	night"; dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	ring Henry Hull.....	Broadway Bandwagon...
9:00	Bob Burns; "Ar-	Herbert Hoover	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album .....
9:15	kansas Traveler".	Herbert Hoover	Shore; guest, orchestra	Jack Pearl; Cliff Hall;	Classical Album .....
9:30	Lionel Barrymore;	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney";	Morton Gould's Orch.;	Classical Album .....
9:45	"Mayor of Town"	Orch.; Gracie Fields...	dramatic sketch; orch..	vocalists; guest	Classical Album .....
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing..	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news..	News reports; Defense..
10:15	"Show Boat"	National Radio Horum..	Musical Knowledge ...	News Service	Local Sports .....
10:30	OWI Program	National Radio Forum..	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news...	Local Sports .....
10:45	News; World War II	Dance orchestra	Musical Knowledge ...	Taxes; Orchestra	Local Sports .....
11:00	News; Wm. Ghirer.	Erskine Hawkins' Orch..	News; Music	News Service	Local Sports .....
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast	'What Can I Do?'; drama	Richard Himber's Orch.	Local Sports .....
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ...	Music You Want.....	"California Melodies";	Day's End; music.....
11:45	Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want.....	vocalist; orchestra	Day's End; News.....

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

300 p. m.—News; The Organ Loft.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum; Mildren Carlson.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; "The Trio Entertains."
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:05.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Deep Melody.
6:45 p. m.—Charioteers.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—String Time.
8:00 p. m.—News and Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W34B, Boston (44.3), and W30B, Mount Washington, N. H. (40.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Dedication Maritime Seamen's School, Catalina Island, Calif.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—"You, the War and the Future."
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Pass in Review."
8:30 p. m.—"Federal Ace"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Mystery drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Dick Kuhn's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Melody Hall; Orch. selections.

COAL COKE FUEL OIL
Just Arrived—WELSH
CLEERCOAL
Less Than a Barrel of Ash to the Ton
"The Flag Fleet Is Ready"
CALL CAPitol 8800 OR ANY BRANCH OFFICE
METROPOLITAN COAL CO.

Bay State Cities That Have Large Oil Stores May Have to Convert to Use Coal

OPA to Probe Oil Reported Held in Cities

Unofficial reports that the city of Chicopee has in storage 100,000 gallons of fuel oil and that Belmont has 27,000 gallons, resulted in the statement yesterday by Henry Parkman, Jr., State OPA Director, that a check will be made of all municipal stores of fuel oil at once.

"There is no implication in this that Chicopee and Belmont obtained or are holding the oil illegally," declared Mr. Parkman. "Unquestionably some municipalities have stored oil in anticipation of shortages. Our question is how many of their heating units can be converted and also whether the oil in storage was deducted from their ration. Presumably it was."

Mr. Parkman said he hoped to be able to force conversions in cities and towns throughout the Commonwealth, "enough perhaps to take care of many situations among the householders."

He also revealed that a heating engineer from the staff of the Petroleum War Administration has been assigned to investigate the Chicopee oil storage case with a view to recommending conversion to coal if it is possible. A similar probe will be made at Belmont, he said. He also announced that a general review by rationing boards throughout the State is expected to give an accurate inventory of fuel oil stocks in the hands of all users, large and small.

City Councillor Thomas J. Hannon, Jr., of Dorchester yesterday recommended at the meeting of the Council that Mayor Tobin be empowered to close Boston's City Hall on the Saturday following Christmas and New Year's Day. He declared a substantial amount of fuel was required to heat the Hall for the necessary three hours, an amount that might well be saved. He declared further that there might also be other Saturdays on which the Mayor might consider it advisable to close City Hall.

At an emergency meeting to discuss the fuel oil situation called by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall with publishers and editors of Boston newspapers and managers of the local radio stations, the Governor presented a drastic oil conservation program which he believes necessary in the present circumstances.

Advertising Men Told to Turn War Into Opportunity

Outlining ways in which certain war-provoked adversities have bene turned into opportunities by alert manufacturers, "Sunshine Gene" Flack, Public and Trade Relations Counsel of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, spoke at the luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler today.

Illustrating his talk with specific examples of what some organizations have done and are doing to meet the very unusual and unprecedented difficulties imposed by the present situation, Mr. Flack emphasized that some manufacturers have failed to realize the present vast purchasing power of the American public.

The fact that the country's 100,000,000 population today is earning 40 per cent more income than a year ago really represents the cherished dream of salesmen and advertising men, he said.

"I have been around the country a great deal of late, and I see many evidences of startling and spectacular demonstrations of the way in which many firms—literally wiped out of business because of priorities, lack of raw materials, or Government edict—have grasped the situation and are tapping the vast purchasing power of the public."

Known as the "Sunshine Bombardier," this advertising man gave a straight-from-the-shoulder advertising talk to the advertising folk of Boston.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration is about	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Dec. 14
2,000 gals	459 2-3
1,500 gals	344¾
1,000 gals	230
500 gals	115

Addressing Mail to Soldiers Topic of Advice From the Army

War Activities in New England

Advise on how to address mail to soldiers may seem obvious, "but you'd be surprised," announced the First Service Command today in summarizing essential points to be observed.

First is—wait until his address is known. Selectees in New England go to Fort Devens, but that's not regarded as an "address" because usually he is there but a few days before being sent to a training center. He will let you know as soon as possible as to his mailing address, and a short wait now will no doubt speed up delivery by direct mail; delays result from the hazards of trying to identify "John Smith, Fort Devens," and then forwarding the letter.

Other advice: Give the soldier's complete address, his full name, serial number, grade and unit designation; forget about special delivery, since soldier mail travels fastest; don't put cash in an envelope; use a postal money order; wrap parcels securily, addess them properly, and mail them on time; take extra care in wrapping perishable stuff; of you know that the soldier has gone overseas, use V-mail—the fastest, safest, and surest, for the original is on record in case the copy gets lost.

Shoe Orders

Seven rubber companies in New England received the major portion of Army orders for 900,000 pairs of cloth-top arctic overshoes and 115,000 pairs of athletic shoes, for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, announced the Boston Quartermaster Depot today. Other firms were located in New York, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

'Refresher' Course

To help applicants for Navy commissions refresh their knowledge of alternating current, a course opens Jan. 4 at Harvard under the Engineering, Science, and Management War Training Program, in co-operation with the "radar" procurement office of the Navy here.

Before enrolling for the free 12-week course, applicants should consult with Lieutenant Commander E. R. Sharp, procurement officer, 150 Causeway Street, as to their fitness to receive commissions. Requirements are: Applicants must be between 21 and 40 years of age and should have had college courses in algebra, trigonometry, physics, and preferably calculus and the principles of direct and alternating currents.

"Men with a B. S. degree in electrical or radio engineering, a knowledge of differential and integral calculus, and preferably some knowledge of electronics, may have need of this course," the Commander stated.

The course will be given in Pierce Hall, Harvard, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 7 until 9 o'clock.

Wanted: Stenographers

Free transportation to Washington, a starting salary of $1,440 a year, and aid from the Navy Department in getting settled there are among the inducements just announced by the Navy to get more typists and stenographers.

Under a plan announced by the Navy, the U. S. Employment Service, and the U. S. Civil Service Commission, applicants will be given a routine examination in Boston to determine their fitness; successful completion of the "short examination" will mean assignment for a two-week training period at First Naval District Headquarters in Boston; full pay starts immediately on such assignment.

"Any proficiency or aptness for training will, in general, be considered sufficient qualification for transfer to Washington at the end of the two-week trial," the Navy announced.

Applications may be made not only by experienced junior stenographers, senior typists and junior clerk-typists, but also by women and girls who have studied typing or stenography but who have never had an opportunity to take office positions.

Applications may be made through any U. S. E. S. office or Civil Service office; the Boston offices of these services will remain open until 8 p. m. tonight and tomorrow night to aid applicants.

Army Fitness

Recent tests of an engineer battalion from Camp Edwards undergoing routine exercises for physical fitness for all officers and men included a four-mile forced march under full pack inside of 50 minutes, a 75-yard pick-a-back race at a run, a 70-yard zigzag in 30 seconds, a 300-yard run with a 45-second time limit, and other exercises such as push-ups.

Yard Needs Helpers

Male and female helpers are needed at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, which is on a 48-hour week, with time and a half for overtime, announced the U. S. Civil Service Commission today in seeking applicants for "War Service Appointments."

Those needed are helper blacksmiths, coppersmiths, electricians, machinists, molders, pipefitters, riggers, sheets-metalists, shipfitters, and woodworkers. Pay starts at $6.16 for an eight-hour shift, and steps up twice, to $6.64 and $7.12. For work performed between 6 p. m. and 7 a. m., six cents an hour is added.

To qualify, helpers take no examination, other than to present evidence of one or a combination of any of the following:

Six months' experience in the trade, handling tools; six months in similar work in the armed forces; one year of trade schooling (600 shop hours), two years of manual training (480 hours) in high school; or a course in defense training under the National Youth Administration or the U. S. Office of Education.

Applicants must be 18, except helper blacksmiths, who must be 20; there is no maximum age limit.

Heroes Below Deck

"The boys in the fire and engine rooms have as tough assignments as anyone, but they don't get any of the glory," declared Lieut. David Parker of the Coast Guard, in Washington yesterday on his return from North Africa.

"Down there," continued the officer from Braintree, Mass., "they keep things moving, feel the concussions of near-by depth charges and bomb bursts. Then they get the vibrations of the ship's guns as they go off. But they just stick to their post, kidding each other and making funny cracks about the bomb bursts they feel but can't see."

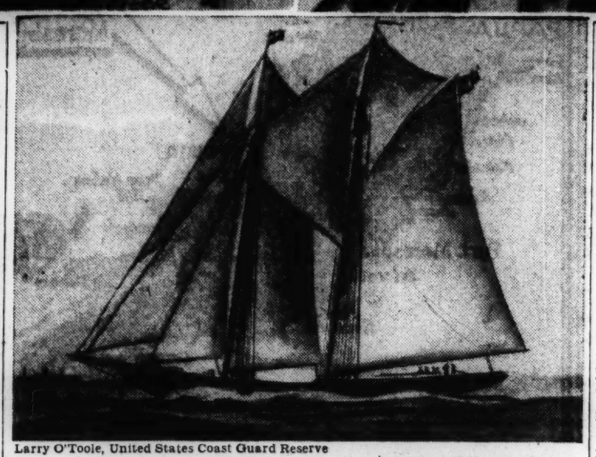
More Pre-Flight?

Establishment of a course in pre-flight training and junior aviation in every public high school in the State is proposed in a bill filed with the Clerk of the Massachusetts Senate by Senator Charles A. Dolan, Jr. (D) of Boston.

Under the bill the course would be mandatory and the State Department of Education would be authorized to spend $150,000 for equipment to be used by the students. Senator Dolan is now serving in the United States Army Air Corps.

Income Taxpayers In Last-Minute Rush

Throngs of income taxpayers crowded the elevators and corridors of the Federal Building today in a rush to pay the final quarterly installment of the 1941 Federal income tax before penalties could be assessed. This is the last day for payment without a penalty, but payment by mail is accepted a sbeing on time if it is postmarked before midnight tonight.



Larry O'Toole, United States Coast Guard Reserve

On Patrol With the Coast Guard Corsairs

Larry O'Toole, Boston artist who is now on duty as a member of the United States Coast Guard, caught his mates in action aboard the famed international Fishermen's Race Schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, flagship of the Coast Guard Corsair Fleet. This fleet is doing effective work patrolling the coast, watching for U-boats, suspicious surface craft and the like. Top left: Putting the glasses on a passing merchantman. Top right: Corsair maintains careful watch for enemy craft on and beneath the sea and in the air. Lower: The Gertrude L. Thebaud.

Naval Construction Booming Along the Shores of Vermont

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 15—Naval construction along the Vermont shores of Lake Champlain is expanding rapidly. The Donocan Company has already completed several submarine chasers and other small craft at its Shelburne Harbor shipyards and this week the Proctor Yacht Works, Inc., began construction of four 45-foot speedboats for the Navy utilizing the Champlain Company dockhouse at the foot of King Street in Burlington.

Construction changes in the dockhouse have been made so that work can be carried on during the winter months, and pending their completion the preliminary phases of the work have been started in the big municipal memorial auditorium.

William Brown, veteran Marblehead, Mass., boatbuilder, has been engaged to supervise the work of construction and this week has been laying off the lines of the 45-foot craft on the auditorium floor from the plans and specifications furnished by the Navy. As the plans are secret the work has been progressing under the strictest privacy. From this pattern Mr. Brown will swing into actual construction work at the newly remodelled dockhouse.

Members of the new firm are all Burlington men, W. R. Christopherson, Howard S. Crane and Richard H. Spear.

Selective Service

Selective Service regulations in Vermont will allow boys in high school to complete the second semester if called in the draft after the second semester has begun, Maj. Warren B. Steele, executive officer of State Selective Service, disclosed at a conference with educators within the week.

Boys of 18 or 19 years of age may finish their school year, he said, if a request for such deferment is made.

Various adjustments to meet existing conditions in schools and colleges of the State were discussed at the meeting, and it was explained by Lieut. Commander Ralph M. Holmes, assistant occupational adviser of State Selective Service, that the Government recognizes the need of allowing college students to continue their studies in certain instances.

Milk Situation

State Commissioner of Agriculture Edward H. Jones declared on his return from a meeting with farm officials in Washington that it is impossible for dairymen to produce milk under wartime conditions to sell at peacetime prices.

"Farmers constitute the only group which has been asked for patriotic reasons to produce at a loss," he said. "The patriotism of New England farmers," the Commissioner continued, "is unquestioned, but their present financial condition does not permit them to operate their farms at a loss. It is obvious that until an agreement on the question has been reached by the United States Department of Agriculture, the Office of Price Administration, and the Economic Stabilization Board no relief can be forthcoming to New England dairy farmers."

It is understood, the Commissioner added, that the dairy industry will be asked to increase production materially in 1943, but such an increase, or even maintenance of present production, will be impossible under present conditions.

Victory Ship

Three Vermont school children are looking forward eagerly to the launching of the Victory ship Calvin Coolidge at Portland next Sunday. They are Jeannine Baker of the Grand Isle Grammar School, Milton Lund of the Gallup Mills School, and Robert Bordeauz of the Kneeland Flats School in the town of Waterburn. Their schools, which they will represent, finished first, second, and third, respectively, in the recent State salvage drive, which lead the nation in per capita tonnage. Accompanying the trio will be Mrs. Helen H. Haher, teacher in the Grand Isle schools.

The selection of the name Calvin Coolidge was made from three, including Ethan Allen and Admiral Dewey, and was voted by the school children of the State as their choice for the Victory ship. Gov. William H. Wills is also planning to attend the launching.

Christmas Pardons Declared To Be Based Solely on Merit

Christmas pardons or commutations of sentence will be granted to inmates of Massachusetts prisons solely on individual merit, Reuben L. Lurie, Chairman of the State Parole Board has announced.

The Chairman's statement was issued to end confusion which has followed the announcement that clemency will be asked for 59 prison inmates who submitted voluntarily to medical tests which resulted fatally for one of them.

Declaring that "it is cruel to inmates and their families to arouse false hopes," Mr. Lurie said that "submission to tests or the willingness to submit are but single factors to be weighed against other factors" in considering pardon applications.

The men who participated in the medical experiments were inmates of the Norfolk Prison Colony. A posthumous pardon was recently granted to Arthur St. Germaine of Haverhill who passed on as a result of the test.

Secrecy Involved

Although secrecy surrounds the tests the Governor, in granting the pardon to St. Germaine, said the experiment "involves the possible saving of thousands of lives, not only on the battlefront but among society itself."

Each petition for clemency will contain a statement of facts signed by Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction, and Maurice N. Winslow, Superintendent of Norfolk. It will read as follows:

"(Name of inmate) with a full knowledge of the dangers and risks involved, voluntarily submitted to a vitally important research test that involved the possible saving of thousands of lives not only on the battlefront but in society itself. The test was of such a serious nature, and yet of such vital importance, that not only possible permanent injury but life itself was endangered.

"(Name of inmate) showed an extraordinary spirit of voluntary co-operation, patriotism, and heroism. A full release holding all blameless was signed by him. No hope of any special consideration or privilege was held out to induce him to volunteer.

Service in Army

"In volunteering, he was motivated solely by a desire to be of service to his country and most particularly to those in the armed services.

"If favorable consideration is given to this petition it is my hope that, from the very nature of his act, he may be accepted in the armed service of his country if he meets the physical requirements."

Explaining the Parole Board's position in the matter Mr. Lurie said: "The Board will consider each case on its own merit as soon as full information concerning each case is prepared for the Board. Such information has been requested by the Board from the Commissioner of Correction. . . . The submission to the test or willingness to submit are but single factors to be weighed against other factors.

"The Parole Board as such board, or as the Advisory Board of Pardons, will make no recommendations whatsoever in any case unless and until after complete and thorough study it is satisfied that there is in accordance with the statutes covering the decisions of the Parole Board, 'reasonable probability that if the given prisoner is released he will live and remain at liberty without violating the law and that his release is not incompatible with the welfare of society.'"

Consideration for 136 additional prisoners who submitted to the medical tests is also expected to be requested.

A. F. of L. Wins Over C. I. O. In Two Elections

Rivalry between the two wings of the labor movement continues unchecked in Massachusetts. Last week the American Federation of Labor beat the Congress of Industrial Organizations in two elections. Meantime the C.I.O. obtained a labor board hearing that may ultimate in the C.I.O. ousting the A.F. of L. in 11 cotton mills in New Bedford.

Though the C.I.O. Textile Workers' Union has 14 mills of the American Woolen Company, biggest company in the industry, the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers of the A.F. of L. won 944 to 477 in last week's election at the Shawsheen mill of American Woolen at Andover, Mass.

The Upholsterers' Union of the A.F. of L. won 17 to 14 over the Furniture Workers' Union of the C.I.O. in an election at the Charlton Company, Inc., of Fitchburg.

At New Bedford 14,000 workers are involved in the hearing set by the National Labor Relations Board for Dec. 22. The A. F. of L. has a contract with the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers' Association covering nine mills and also with two other mills. The Textile Workers' Union of the C.I.O. claims however that it has a majority of the workers in each of the 11 mills.

View Business Tires to Jan. 15

Operators of commercial vehicles have only until Jan. 15 to have a first inspection made of their tires, the Office of Defense Transportation reminded them recently.

After that date, commercial motor vehicles must be presented for additional tire inspections every 60 days or every 5,000 miles, whichever occurs first.

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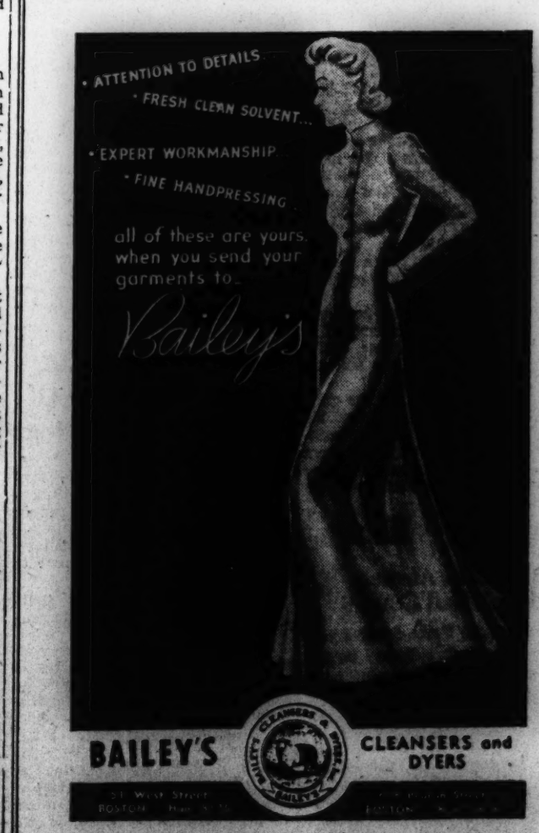

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MacArthur's Forces Capture Buna

Continued from Page 1

into the village five days after the capture of Gona, 12 miles to the northwest. These were the main bases of the foothold established by the Japanese last July 23 in their closest thrust toward northeast Australia.

War-front dispatches reaching Melbourne said the Allies were squeezing the Japanese from three sides on the central sector of the Gona-Buna battleground, with Australians pressing in from the left, Americans from the right and both Australians and Americans attacking through the center at Sanananda Point, above Buna.

Despite the heavy cost in men and supplies inflicted upon the new Japanese landing operations, a headquarters communiqué indicated some reinforcements were put ashore by the heavily protected convoy standing off the mouths of the Kumasi and Mambare Rivers, some 20 and 40 miles, respectively, north of Buna.

"In heavy bombing and strafing attacks, the enemy's landing barges were sunk or disabled," the communiqué said. "Survivors attempted to reach landing by swimming, suffering heavy casualties. Supplies were set afire. Several hits and many near misses were made on the war vessels.

"The enemy's air force intervened unsuccessfully, an enemy bomber and two fighters being shot down and the remainder dispersed. It is believed that the major enemy effort was largely parried."

Many of Japanese Are Believed Slain

The Melbourne Herald's correspondent in New Guinea said that although a big proportion of the Japanese were believed slain before they reached shore, the landings in the Mambare and Kumasi estuaries "means that the enemy has established an additional sector on the Papuan coast."

Japanese soldiers under full pack were reported to have plunged into water coated with blazing oil and littered with wrecked and burning landing barges as the Allied airmen drove home their assaults on the convoys.

After being attacked by Liberators and Flying Fortresses, the cruiser - and - destroyer - protected Japanese vessels stood off the coast Sunday night and began landing operations under cover of darkness.

Early Monday, Fortresses, Havocs Airacobras, and Australian Beaufighters swarmed to the assault, bombing and strafing the landing area in a ceaseless shuttle service between ship and shore. Every one of the enemy landing barges in one group of 20 was sunk or set afire.

Barrels filled with ammunition, oil, and other supplies were lashed together with nets and attempts were made to float them to shore, but Allied airmen said they had a field day in sending them to the bottom in low-level strafing attacks.

Many ammunition-filled barrels were reported to have exploded, destroying near-by barges loaded with troops.

After absorbing two days of punishing raids, the convoy scattered northward.

As matters stood Tuesday, the Japanese in the Buna-Gona area still were clinging to Buna Mission and Sanananda Point, just to the north, some positions of undisclosed depth to the east, and possibly the newly established though heavily battered toeholds up the Papuan coast.

Their main New Guinea bases, however, are at Lae and Salamaua, 150 miles to the northwest, where their initial landings were made on the island last March.

The July landings at Buna and Gona, which presented the gravest threat to the Allied outpost at Port Moresby, were followed by a disastrous attempt to gain a foothold in Milne Bay, at the southern end of New Guinea.

Japanese Reported Marooned on Kiska

By the Associated Press

Anchorage, Alaska, Dec. 15

The Anchorage Times says the reason the Japanese still are at Kiska is because they cannot get off the island.

Reviewing events since the Japanese occupied the Aleutian island, the newspaper asserts that all Japanese aircraft and more than 20 vessels have been destroyed.

Sinking Probed:

President Coolidge Lost Off Solomons

Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, said a naval board of inquiry was making a "very thorough investigation" into the loss of the 21,936-ton former liner President Coolidge while it was operating as an Army transport in the Solomon Islands area recently.

Mr. Knox was asked whether the vessel, since it apparently was operating close to shore, might have hit an American rather than an enemy mine.

"I have no information that it hit one of our mines," Mr. Knox said. He added an explanation that the location of the sinking was not absolute evidence that the mine was part of an American field since he said that mines could be planted by Japanese submarines in the same waters in which our mines are strewn.

The loss of the Coolidge was announced Dec. 12.

J. Hugh Jackson, one of the directors of the American Presidents Line, declared that the liner President Coolidge was lost through a United States Navy blunder.

"When she reached the entrance to a harbor," he said, two United States destroyers were outside the harbor. Her captain stopped and asked if the harbor was all right. He was told there was nothing to worry about. His ship plowed into the harbor and struck two mines."

There were 4,000 crewmen and United States Army troops on board when the vessel hit the mine, the Navy said, and all but four of them were saved.

The Secretary said that at present "there is a question of possible fault," which made it inadvisable to release further information at this time.

Mr. Knox disclosed the fact that the ship was operating in the Solomons area, the previous Navy announcement having said merely that it was lost in the South Pacific.

Rommel on Run:

British Vanguard Enters Tripolitania

Britain's Eighth Army moved westward after passing through General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's El Agheila line against amazingly weak resistance.

While the communiqué did not specify how far Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's vanguard had gone, military sources assumed they were miles into Tripolitania, the western segment of Libya, and far westward of either previous British push into Libya.

The headquarters announcement spoke of "weak rearguards which offer only slight resistance."

This contrasted sharply with the defeat at El Alamein last month, when the British broke through the Axis line under cover of a air and artillery barrage. Then Marshal Rommel was able to muster a spirited rearguard action.

Both sides face the problem of water supply in the arid stretch ahead to Misurata, Marshal Rommel's next defensible position some 300 miles west of El Agheila.

In all, there are but four spots with water in that whole expanse —at Zauta en Nofilia, 125 miles west of El Agheila, where there are three big wells; at Sirte, which also has several good wells; at Fourat-el-Souen, where there is water enough to support only a population of 200; and at Misurata, which is a large oasis with good water.

From Misurata to Tripoli, the country is under cultivation and water supply is no problem.

The whole El Agheila position, which was organized in some depth, still may not be completely cleared, the communiqué said. Retreating troops left large mine fields along the trail, complicating the British advance through these perilous stretches.

Fighter bombers continued to make extensive raids on Marshal Rommel's transport and scores of vehicles were hit, it was reported. An ammunition dump also was hit. During the night, Allied planes kept up their strafing of German troops.

Allied Planes Range Far Ahead of Rommel

While the advance in Tripolitania went forward, Allied bombers ranged far ahead of the retreating Rommel and blasted some of the Axis footholds in Tunisia toward which he was heading.

The communiqué reported that Allied bombers made their most successful attack on the harbors of La Goulette and Tunis Sunday night. Allied planes were over the targets for four hours and scored hits on at east three ships at La Goulette, setting all on fire, the communiqué said.

La Goulette is about nine miles east of Tunis.

A southbound Axis merchant vessel was hit by a torpedo from a plane on the same night and the fire which followed an explosion spread along the entire length of the ship, it was said.

In addition to setting three ships afire at La Goulette, British bombers started fires on La Goulette Island and near the main docks at Tunis. One of the fires could be seen for 100 miles, it was reported. Tunisian railways also were raided.

Russian Front:

Nazi Counterattacks Grow in Intensity

The Red Army fought on all fronts to repulse a series of German counterattacks, a Soviet communiqué said.

Heaviest fighting was reported southwest of Stalingrad where four waves of counterattacks were recorded.

They were described as probably the strongest counterattacks by the Germans since the Russians began their winter offensive.

German tanks and infantry charged out of a rolling fog enveloping the front and dive bombers in groups of six and eight planes joined in attacking Russian positions, but the Russians said they repulsed the thrusts.

West of Rzhev, the Germans rushed in new reserves and launched a wave of attacks, but the Russians said they drove their foe back six times.

The counterattacks southwest of Stalingrad were a continuation of the German push that caused a Soviet setback Monday.

The Germans attempted by sheer weight of numbers, bolstered by reserves brought up three days ago, to overwhelm the Red Army units.

Over night the Red Army braced, however, and continued their attacks, the Soviets claimed.

Axis forces were reported employing numerous tanks as a help to their infantry.

No new place names have been mentioned lately in dispatches but the last time fixed directions were mentioned the Russians were moving down the Tikhoretsk railway toward Kotelnikovski.

The present German attack is declared to be in the northern fringe of the Kalmuck steppe, level enough for tank operations. This was regarded here as the factor which allowed the Germans to exert pressure in the one sector.

Red Army Occupies New Line of Trenches

Northwest of Stalingrad, the Red Army occupied a new line of trenches in the Volga-Don corridor and its big guns kept up an increasingly intensive pounding of the German garrisons in the area, advices from the front said.

As in the area southwest of Stalingrad, the Germans are using tank formations in groups as large as 30 which roll over the hardened snow, the Russians said.

Other reports from Stalingrad itself said that within the city Red Army infantrymen edged forward in the factory district but were finding the going difficult as they met heavily fortified, well-equipped Axis forces.

The communiqué also reported that around Stalingrad more than 300 of the enemy were killed, with Red Army troops storming and capturing trenches northwest of the city.

The wreckage along the rail line near Stalingrad was described in the Izvestia dispatch as terrible. Stations were burned to the ground and in numerous sectors the lines were twisted or blown to bits by German bombs or by the heavy guns that held the siege. Gaping shell holes follow the railroad right of way, the dispatch said.

In several places, not a single intact rail could be found by railway workers.

They did find, however, box cars which the Germans had brought in from Germany, France, the Netherlands, and Poland, Izvestia said.

Workmen protected by the guns of the Red Army have repaired almost four miles of railway trackage in this district and trains have been able to move over them for the first time, a dispatch said.

Normandy Hit:

Canadian Airmen Bomb Rail Centers

Canadian Air Force fighters yesterday attacked railway targets in Normandy and made more sweeps over Northern France in which they met no enemy aircraft.

The Canadian squadrons did not lose a single ship in these operations, the communiqué added.

The Germans attacked several areas on the northeast English coast during the night, with bombs from one raider causing a number of casualties. Some raiders dropped bombs earlier, but there were no reports of casualties then. Ground defenses put up heavy gunfire.

Buna: New Allied Aerial Springboard

By a Staff Artist

Strategy of Southwest Pacific

Importance of the capture of Buna is indicated in this map of New Guinea and surrounding islands. Buna is now added to Port Moresby as an Allied base and from it attacks can be developed against Japanese bases on New Guinea, New Britain, and New Ireland.

U. S. Vessel Sunk Off Solomon Islands

By the Associated Press

Loss in the Solomons of the auxiliary cargo vessel Alchiba, reported by the United States Navy Dec. 12, raises to 27 the number of United States ships sunk in that area.

An unannounced number of American ships have been damaged. The Japanese have lost 52 sunk, 4 probably sunk, and 79 damaged.

Tale of Sinking:

Italian Prisoners Rushed Lifeboats

A Royal Air Force officer who survived the torpedoing of a big British ship carrying more than 2,500 persons said on his arrival in Britain that Italian prisoners tried to rush the life boats.

The officer estimated that some 1,800 persons, including 1,300 Italians and 500 British lost their lives in the sinking of the ship which occurred in mid-September off the west coast of Africa.

The vessel was en route to England from Suez, where 1,800 Italian prisoners of war had been taken aboard. The ship carried a crew of over 300 and 688 pasengers. The passenger list was composed of British Army, Navy and RAF personnel and 50 women and children.

The RAF officer told newsmen that before the women and children could be placed in lifeboats, "swarms of Italians tried to rush the boats and others squeezed through portholes and climbed into the boats as they were lowered."

After being afloat in 14 boats and several rafts for five days, the 1,040 known survivors were rescued by a French cruiser. The cruiser landed them at Casablanca where they were interned for eight weeks before they were liberated by arrival of American forces in North Africa on Nov. 8.

Survivors taken to Britain from Casablanca in an American transport included 10 officers and 62 men of the RAF. The officer said 108 RAF personnel aboard the British transport perished in the sinking.

School Term Is Cut In Italy Because Of Vital Fuel Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—Fuel shortage has forced Italy's Undersecretary of Education to reduce next year's scholastic term to 173 days, the shortest in Italian history, the United States Department of Commerce reported today.

Berlin broadcasts said that 300,000 children will be affected by the order.

School children are not to consider this interrupted period of formal school a holiday, however. Parents are admonished to see that their children continue to study at home.

Householders in Switzerland also may be hit by a shortage of coal due to severe curtailment of imports. Some of the local mines recently opened to alleviate the shortage, but they produced coal of such a low grade that the Government has prohibited its sale if ash content exceeds 50 per cent.

Churchill Places Tank Total At 100 as France Collapsed

Continued from Page 1

constituted the committee as an anti-U-boat warfare committee with himself as chairman.

The Prime Minister disclosed that Sir Stafford Cripps was vice-chairman because of "the special aptitude he possesses of forming a sound lay opinion on these highly technical issues," and that the other members were:

Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of State for Production; Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty; Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister; Lord Leathers, Minister of War Transport; Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord and chief of the Naval Staff; and Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal, chief of the Air Staff.

Smuts Satisfied

Mr. Churchill said the committee existed even before Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, suggested such an anti-submarine high command. Marshal Smuts attended two sessions, he said, and "was satisfied with the character and efficiency of the system."

So far, the Prime Minister said, the committee has met six times, sitting normally once a week. He emphasized that its work does not supersede Admiralty control of the war against submarines.

The statement on tanks was Mr. Churchill's promised answer to what he called "persistent and mischievous attempts to undermine the confidence of the troops in these weapons which play an important part in the defense of these islands."

The much-criticized Churchill tank, it had been charged, was put into production in 1940 without a trial. Mr. Churchill was replying specifically to Mr. Richard B. Stokes, a Laborite Member, who asked for the names of members of the tank board at the time the Prime Minister consulted with them on the Churchill tank in the summer of 1940.

Not Mass Meeting

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Dominions Secretary Clement R. Attlee declared today that the formation of a supreme imperial war cabinet or supreme Allied war council "sounds nice and logical but, unfortunately, it is completely impractical."

"You cannot conduct a war by means of a mass meeting," Mr. Attlee added in an address to the Royal Empire Society of London.

"It is impossible for responsible leaders to be continuously absent from their countries nor can they give plenary powers to someone to represent them in a supreme council.

"The assemblage of delegates who would have to report back very important questions to their governments would slow down the whole machine."

Mr. Attlee gave these statistics on armed men in the Empire:

Canada [Population 11,419,896] —Active Army, 335,000; Navy, 45,000 and 450 ships; Air Force, 150,000.

Australia [Population 6,997,326] —Navy, 20,000; Air Force, 100,000; Army, "a tremendous increase."

New Zealand [Population 1,573,810]—Overseas Army, 66,000; Air Force, more than 20,000.

South Africa [Population 2,003,857 Europeans]—In 1941: Army, 130,000; Air Force, 22,000.

Newfoundland [Population about 300,000]—One man in every four between the ages of 20 and 40 has volunteered to serve abroad.

Southern Rhodesia [Population 69,013 European; 1,372,905 native] —Air Force, more than 1,000 Europeans.

Rommel on the Run

By a Staff Artist

Battlefront in Libya

White arrow shows approximately the point reached by the British Eighth Army pursuing General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces in Libya. Black line is Marshal Rommel's defense line at El Agheila which has been forced.

Lehman to Foster Self-Help For Nations Freed From Nazis

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—American relief efforts in countries freed from the aggressor will be based on the policy of helping them to help themselves, former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, said today.

This task of putting war-stricken, impoverished peoples on their feet again will not be an exclusively American undertaking, however. At his first press conference in his newly established office in the State Department, the former Governor emphasized that any work which Americans may undertake in newly liberated countries will be carried on in association with the other United Nations.

Mr. Lehman said he already had held discussions with representatives of the various countries involved, and that some of them had submitted estimates of what kind and what amounts of relief supplies would be needed.

Three Problems

Mr. Lehman described his task as falling generally into three separate problems:

1. The broad humanitarian task of bringing relief to acutely distressed areas and peoples.

2. Convincing the peoples of countries now occupied by the enemy that they will be helped immediately after reoccupation with food, clothing, etc.; that they are not going to be left entirely to their own resources. Mr. Lehman said this would go a long way toward building up their morale and thus help the United Nations' war effort.

3. In the interest of the world as a whole, devastated countries must be restored to their normal economic place as rapidly as possible.

There will have to be emergency relief at first, simply to prevent starvation. Then, Mr. Lehman explained, the people must be helped to plant and harvest crops—in other words to get back into a position where they can feed themselves.

Return to Normal

Then they must be assisted in the re-establishment of their normal economic life, and finally they must be helped to get back into a position where they can again carry on trade with the rest of the world.

Asked if the problem of postwar relief in vanquished enemy countries was under consideration, Mr. Lehman said the Office of Relief and Rehabilitation had not decided that.

In answer to another question, he said he expected to follow up his conferences here with personal visits to the various war-stricken areas when the opportunity occurred.

Mr. Lehman emphasized that he did not expect to set up a large organization here at the beginning, adding he was anxious to use the facilities of existing government agencies as far as possible.

Capture of Buna Indicates Wider Allied Safety Margin

Continued from Page 1

that there is no such thing as a general enemy retreat to count on and that the way ahead will be hard.

The Japanese have been far from idle on their own defenses while we have been pushing ahead on Guadalcanal and New Guinea. Their latest move against our position in the Solomons has been to construct an advance air base at Munda on New Georgia Island, only 150 miles north of Guadalcanal, which has reached such a point of potential threat that United States bombers concentrated on it on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

This has been only one item on the list of improvements in their Solomons position indicating that while they were attempting to drive out the Marines with their succession of naval attacks, they were simultaneously digging in along the whole length of the Island chain against the possjbility that the naval attacks might fail.

The result is that they have delayed us so long at Guadalcanal that any further progress from there to Rabaul will have to be a process as methodical as the last month's progress against Buna. It will mean going from island to island and blasting the Japanese foot by foot. It is a long, long way from Guadalcanal to Rabaul now. The road will have to be trodden. But it will be a slow journey.

In New Guinea it will be equally slow. The Japanese have overlooked no opportunity to delay the progress of General MacArthur's forces. At the last moment, with Buna falling, they attempted landings up the coast at two points respectively 20 and 40 miles northwest to flank the Buna position and to impede any further United Nations progress from that point.

Meanwhile, they have been improving their old positions at Lae and Salamaua, 175 miles up the coast toward the northwest.

When Buna Mission is in United Nations hands and therefore all of the eastern tip of New Guinea, General MacArthur will still be only one step toward his objective, which is Rabaul. He must force his way step by step along the jungle-fringed, roadless coast from Buna to Salamaua and he must capture that point and then Lae before he can open his attack against the Island of New Britain and begin a movement on Rabaul.

His position is enormously improved. Buna means an airfield on the northern coast of New Guinea for fighter planes. United Nations fighters will be able to engage Japanese planes over Lae and Salamaua with full tanks. Heretofore they either have had to fly over the Owen Stanley range or around its eastern extremity, with the result that they never had adequate gasoline reserves for real combat.

It will be possible now for planes to base with relative safety at Port Moresby, fly across the mountains to Buna, and refuel for action. Our bombers attacking Lae and Salamaua can be given a cover of fighter planes. Buna is an enormously important step forward. But it is only one step. In New Guinea, also, the road is long and hard, but it must be trodden.

Forced Savings

Continued from Page 1

consumers' taxes. These have a two-fold benefit. They cut down purchases of goods because they make the cost of goods higher, and this relieves to some degree the competitive pressure which is hammering at Mr. Henderson's controls. And secondly, they give the Treasury money in taxes with which to pay the cost of the war. Most of the other belligerent powers have long since adopted direct consumers' taxes; and Britain has a tremendous superstructure of them on top of the already drastic income tax base which, in itself, is heavier than the American rate schedule.

Sales taxes are opposed by labor groups because they fall heaviest on the poor and on people of moderate income who cannot forego the necessities of life.

The Treasury tried to meet this objection by substitution of a "spending tax" which is a modified salestax. Congress rejected it without hardly looking at it. The purpose, as Mr. Paul said, was to achieve spending taxation which did not "strike at those who spend only enough to provide a minimum standard of living," which would strike "only moderately at those who maintain a high level of expenditure."

This graduated program however was considered impracticable and over-complex in Congress. The Treasury would give deductions for savings and for certain emergency outlays. Congressional leaders objected to these ameliorative cushions and apparently favors a straight-out sales tax costing the same to everybody.

In any event, the temper of financial comment here is that, in one form or another, such new burdens will be heavier and not lighter, though they may be spread in a different way.

Schiff Trophy Winner Heads Miami Air Station

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 15 (AP)—Capt. Arthur Gavin, a Schiff Trophy winner and a pioneer United States-to-Hawaii flier, became Commanding Officer of the Miami Naval Air Station yesterday.

A native of Ashland, Wis., Captain Gavin won the Schiff Trophy for flying 885 hours in 1927 without injury to personnel or damage to material.

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British Madagascar Step Weakens Darlan's Claim

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 15—By its decision to hand over Madagascar to Gen. Charles de Gaulle the British Government has shown how far it is from accepting Admiral Jean Darlan's claim that his imperial council setup in North Africa represents all the French Empire.

In fact Foreign Minister Anthony Eden when he signed the Madagascar agreement with General de Gaulle yesterday gave a clear indication that the British intend to adhere to their policy of continuing to recognize General de Gaulle as the true representative of France wherever the opportunity occurs, or rather wherever the British have the chief say in the matter.

The British Government is seen here today to have achieved two purposes by its action over Madagascar, namely (1) to have restored more balance in the Darlan-de Gaulle affair, for which the British Government receives full thanks from General de Gaulle and the Fighting French, and (2) to have nailed the German propaganda lie that Great Britain would add Madagascar, together with other French territories, to the British Empire.

Commissioner Awaited

The Madagascar agreement provides that provisional British military government in the island shall come to an end as soon as Gen. Paul le Gentilhomme, Fighting French High Commissioner, arrives in Madagascar. French military forces will be reorganized both for defense of the island in co-operation with British forces and for service overseas if required.

The agreement has evoked from General de Gaulle the statement:

"I would like to emphasize the complete loyalty of which Great Britain, our old and trusted friend, has just given another proof.

"The French people in its present ordeal will observe with satisfaction that the British Government—despite currents, wind and tide—respects French sovereignty in the empire and fulfills its engagements most nobly and scrupulously."

This de Gaulle statement may seem a rather excessive overswing of the pendulum from the feeling of acute discontent which has pervaded the fight in French quarters here since the British and Americans started collaborating with Admiral Darlan in North Africa. On the other hand, there is no doubting the improvement in the feeling of General de Gaulle and his followers on account of the Madagascar agreement

Other de Gaulle Signs

Other factors are also encouraging the de Gaullists.

The Nazi Afrika Korps' speedy quitting of El Agheila has been described to me here today by a responsible British commentator as "another bar in the prison cage awaiting Darlan."

Furthermore, there is plenty of evidence of new support for General de Gaulle coming in from different parts of the world The French island of Reunion, east of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean, has declared for General de Gaulle.

Lieutenant-Golonel Rainal of the Vichy garrison at Djibuti in French Somaliland, together with 40 officers and 1,500 men, has arrived in Abyssinia voicing loyalty to General le Gentilhomme, former Military Governor of Djibuti and now High Commissioner of Madagascar.

Individuals such as Vichy diplomats in Turkey have gone over to General de Gaulle.

One way and another the French situation looks somewhat less black today to de Gaullists and to a large section of British opinion which unquestionably suffered one of the biggest shocks of war when the United Nations teamed up with Admiral Darlan.

Some inkling of how the French problem may be solved is suggested as the British help keep the political situation fluid while the armies reach a decision, pending the time when the French people themselves will have a chance to decide on their own regime.

Before the Scuttling at Toulon

Associated Press

View of Former French Fleet

Vessels of the French fleet ride peacefully at their docks in Toulon in this air view made before the French scuttled some of their warships to keep them from the Germans. No. 1. Submarines. No. 2. Eight-inch cruisers. No. 3. Large-type destroyers. No. 4. Ordinary destroyers. No. 5. Six-inch cruisers. No. 6. Battleship Strasbourg. This is an official British photograph.

Japanese Groups Pledge Effort To Destroy U. S. and Britain

TOKYO, From Japanese Broadcasts, Dec. 15 (AP)—Premier Hideki Tojo urged today that Japanese discard their peacetime ways of thinking and concentrate all their efforts on the prosecution of the war.

"Only thus can the nation lead the war to a successful end," the Premier said.

He spoke at a round table conference of industrial and financial leaders who, after being received at the Imperial Palace by the Emperor, pledged their "firm determination to contribute toward an increase of fighting power in order to destroy the United States and Britain, and thereby attain final victory."

Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the Bank of Japan, told the conference, "as the scale and scope of the war widen and increase, still greater efforts by us in wartime industrial and financial fields are necessary."

Pilgrimage to Ise

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—A morale-bolstering gesture of great importance in Japanese eyes, a solemn pilgrimage by Emperor Hirohito to the grand shrine of the sun goddess was reported today by Axis broadcasts.

A Tokyo dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio said "the Emperor spent two days in prayer at the shrine" and added that his purpose was to inform the sun goddess "of great victories achieved by the Japanese armed forces during the first 12 months of the war and to pray for continuation of divine assistance until the final triumph of Japan."

Another broadcast said the announcement of the journey was given great prominence by the Japanese press, which called it "an event which might give strong impetus to the Japanese people" to redouble their support of the war effort.

An imperial visit to the sun goddess's shrine is of such tremendous importance to the devout Japanese masses that it might indicate the Government's feeling that something was needed to renew public confidence in the war leadership and the "divine assistance" of the national gods.

This was Emperor Hirohito's first visit to the grand shrine since the Pacific war began and only the third of his 16-year reign. The Japanese consider the sun goddess, Amaterasu-oho-mi-kami, the "divine ancestress" of the Imperial Family and the whole Japanese people, and her shrine at Ise, 250 miles southwest of Tokyo, is the highest ranking temple of the national religion, Shinto.

Emperor Hirohito's first visit to the shrine was at the time of his enthronement in 1928, and his second was in 1940 on the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Imperial House.

Nazi Officers Reported Critical Of Hitler's Conduct of the War

LONDON, Dec. 15. (ONA)—More than 100 generals and several field marshals, the newspaper People reported, form the military group openly critical of Hitler's conduct of the war.

Discontent among the high-ranking officers was said to have increased as a result of the new shakeup and an early showdown was held likely.

Latest reports from Germany, the newspaper's diplomatic correspondent asserted, say that the generals whom Hitler had previously dismissed now refuse to return to service "in the hour of danger" unless Nazi Party influence is removed from the Army. Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch was said to be in this group. They were reported to have demanded that Hitler refrain from interfering with military decisions and that Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief, be curbed.

What Shakeup Means

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP)—The recent shakeup in the German High Command and a decree giving Nazi Gauleiters, heretofore simply district party leaders, the authority of district defense commissioners has drawn the following conclusions from informed London sources:

1. Hitler is giving more and more power to those he can trust as a possible preventive against an internal uprising and a repetition of the 1918 collapse.
2. The Führer is committing himself more and more to a defensive policy.
3. He is throwing down another challenge to the German Junkers.

The change in the German High Command made Gen. Kurt Zeitzler, a fervent Nazi but little-known soldier, chief of the Army General Staff; Admiral Kurt Fricke, another man without an advance buildup, Chief of Grand Admiral Erich Raeder's Navy General Staff, and Col. Gen. Hans Jesschonnek, who had escaped the general notice of London observers, as chief of the Air Force General Staff.

In addition, according to the London Daily Mail, Maj. Gen. Adolf Galland, Germany's leading air ace and youngest general, has been appointed Inspector General of German Fighter Plane Forces.

Laval to Confer in Berlin As Axis Tightens Pressure

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 15 (AP)—Another determined Berlin effort to draw Vichy France into unqualified support of the Axis is seen in Chief of Government Pierre Laval's expected forthcoming interview with Adolf Hitler.

M. Laval probably will go to Berlin this week, informed Vichy sources said, now that Marshal Phillipe Pétain's reserved attitude toward military co-operation with France's conquerors has become known.

In reaffirming his pro-Axis aims at a Vichy press conference Dec. 13, M. Laval was seen by foreign political observers as seeking another chance to try to meet German wishes with a detailed program covering military, political and economic questions.

M. Laval's declarations that Communism was menacing Europe and that it was "time the uncertainty (over France's position) was ended," contrasted with the formal letter which Marshal Pétain sent Hitler concerning the complete occupation of French continental territory last month.

Marshal Pétain's note, dated Dec. 5 but not published by the Germans until Dec. 13 asserted he had no other choice than to accept Hitler's decision and reminded the Führer of the pledge had had given to allow the French Government freedom of action.

In recent days, the German press for the first time has been criticizing Marshal Pétain by name for his "static" attitude. The German Consul General at Vichy, Krug von Nidda, visited Marshal Pétain Dec. 11 and attempted to bind the Marshal to an agreement for raising a Fascistic new French army in which demobilized French officers would not be reinstated, it was reported.

Foreign observers in Bern said Berlin probably would suggest again to M. Laval that he form a new regime with Jacques Doriot, French Blue Shirt leader, and Marcel Déat, another pro-Axis politician. But M. Laval's personal rivalry with this pair, it was said, might block the deal.

French to Fight

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—The French in West Africa have decided not only to open Dakar to the ships and planes of the United Nations but to fight beside them for the common victory, it was learned authoritatively.

Word of this clear-cut stand by French authorities in regions embracing strategic Dakar and the vast expanse of the Sahara came through the Dakar Radio coincidental with the news that all British internees in West Africa have been released.

The release of British internees and the declaration of the Dakar Radio yesterday indicated that the bitterness growing out of the British-Free French attempt to take Dakar in 1940 had been liquidated and that a united front of British-French-American forces in Africa at last was taking shape.

Muselier Disagrees

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier, former Commander of the Fighting French Naval Forces, said today that a careful study of photographs of Toulon harbor indicated that the destruction of the French Home Fleet was virtually 100 per cent complete.

"One may say with certainty that the French Fleet of Toulon no longer exists," Admiral Muselier said, disagreeing with the statement of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox that 20 ships apparently were left intact.

Le Brun Moves

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP) — The Swiss Radio said today that Albert le Brun, the last President of the French Republic, had taken refuge in a neutral country.

M. Le Brun last had been reported living in seclusion in a chateau near Grenoble, close to the Swiss-French frontier.

President of Turkey Safe After 'Quake

ANKARA, Turkey, Dec. 14. Delayed. (AP)—President Inonu of Turkey escaped injury Dec. 11 when an earthquake destroyed some 600 houses and, according to first reports, killed 25 persons in Corum while he was visiting there.

The President had gone to Coru

The President had gone to Corum to investigate the damage caused by a less severe quake a week earlier. He returned to Ankara Dec. 13 after which the news of the new tremor was announced.

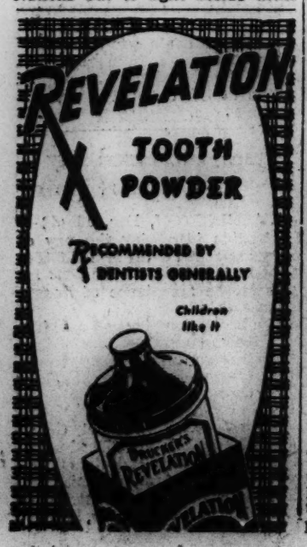
Nazi-Finn Trade Treaty Prolonged

BERLIN, From German Broadcasts, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Berlin Radio said in a Helsingfors dispatch that the Finnish-German trade treaty had been prolonged until the end of 1943.

A provisional agreement was reached concerning barter trade during the first quarter of the new year, it said, while final arrangements covering the whole of next year would be made in negotiations to be held in February in Helsingfors.

Farms Using More Help

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—The number of persons employed on farms Dec. 1 was 9,551,000, compared with 9,428,000 a year ago, the Agriculture Department reported Dec. 10.



Allies Held to Need Ban On Censoring of Opinion

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 15 — A joint Anglo-American agreement to abolish censorship of opinion is an essential first step toward solving problems now troubling press relations between Britain and the United States.

This is the concensus both of American correspondents here and many responsible leaders of the British press. It is also the view expressed privately by a large number of political and military leaders here, both British and American, who take the long-term view of the necessity of developing the fullest possible understanding between the peoples of the British Empire and the United States of America.

[The Associated Press quotes diplomatic quarters in London as saying that British and United States authorities have been holding informal conversations looking toward finding a uniform pattern of censorship, but nothing concrete has developed thus far.]

North Africa an Example

Communications difficulties in reporting the campaign in North Africa have intensified the feeling here that action is urgently required to smooth out the more serious quirks in handling the transmission and censorship of press messages to Britain and the United States from Field Headquarters.

Delays of anything up to a week or more have been the by no means uncommon experience of newspaper correspondents who accompanied the Anglo-American expedition to North Africa.

Although this disproportionate delay is due mainly to the inadequacy of wireless cable facilities, the impression on the part of many American correspondents here is that the field censorship arrangements also have been inadequate.

Discrimination Denied

Brig. Gen. Robert McClure, United States Acting Chief of Staff in Europe in charge of Army press relations, has issued a statement denying that there has been any discrimination between the British and American press in censoring or transmitting messages from war correspondents in North Africa.

His statement arises out of complaints on the part of some American newspapers alleging that British correspondents in North Africa were receiving an unfair advantage.

In particular there has been a feeling that Reuters, leading British news agency, has been specially favored both in censorship treatment and communications facilities.

Reuters has issued a denial of this, saying that its correspondent with the First Army has also encountered lengthy delays.

Double Censorship Charged

American complaints are partly based on the fact that for some time correspondents' dispatches from the field sent to the United States via London had to be censored a second time before being cleared from here.

This was later altered, however, and General McClure now asserts that there has been no unusual censorship delays in London.

He maintains that the censors, Army public relations officers, and communication officers have been doing all in their power to provide expeditious and fair transmitting of all news dispatches.

A lot of trouble which American correspondents have in getting messages through censorship here is due to the fact that any dispatches dealing with American matters have to go through both the ordinary British censorship and special American censors.

On the whole the experience of American correspondents in London confirms reports from the United States that American censorship is far stricter than the British.

Actually my own experience has been that there is not a great deal to choose between the two systems on security matters.

Where any difference exists, it is probably due mainly to the fact that the American Army is now having its first experience in the problems of field censorship, while the British have been at it for more than 3 years.

Where the worst features of both censorship systems appear, however, is in the censorship of opinion.

I have yet to encounter a correspondent who seriously questions the necessity of strict censorship on purely security grounds. For more than two and a half years this was the only basis of Britain's censorship system.

Prevention of Bad Feeling

Last March, however, Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, announced in Parliament: "In future censors will be empowered to exercise stricter control with a view to stopping any press messages calculated to create bad feeling between the United Nations or between them and a neutral country."

Mr. Bracken added that these regulations were "designed solely to prevent the outside world from receiving a distorted picture of conditions and events in this country and to protect this country's essential interests."

Apparently the United States Government has applied a similar rule to censorship ever since Pearl Harbor.

In Britain the effect of this change was very great. Up to that time any American correspondent had almost complete freedom on all matters of bona fide expressions of opinion.

Few Restrictions Kept

In practice there had already been some limitation in expressions of opinion on military points. But as far as diplomatic and political affairs are concerned, liberty was virtually complete.

After the new regulation was brought in it became an arduous task to convey a full picture of conditions in Britain without running up against censorship restrictions and suppressions.

For the censors became much more watchful and suspicious and inclined to examine closely statements which formerly they passed without much question.

It would be an exaggeration to say that today censorship prevents the American newspaper reading public from getting a fairly correct picture of the situation in Britain. On the whole correspondents are allowed to send out accurate accounts of conditions and events.

Not Always Complete

But censorship restriction sometimes renders this picture incomplete, and this can and does sometimes give an impression that may be dangerously misleading.

For instance, British censorship frequently forces a correspondent to modify—to tone down—some statement under the threat of its being cut out entirely unless this is done.

The effect is often to make American correspondents' dispatches not quite a true picture, but a sort of blurred understatement of the truth.

The danger is, of course, that opinion in one country may go along for some time without being aware of the intensity of feeling developing in the other, and thus suddenly be surprised and upset by an unexpected violent outburst when some explosion finally blows off the censorship lid.

The 'Darlan Affair'

As a leading article in The Times, of London, declared this past week end in referring to censorship of the "Darlan Affair": "These and other examples explain the uneasiness felt and expressed of late both here and in the United States lest the activities of censorship should hamper the free exchange of opinion or even prevent the state of opinion on one side of the Atlantic from becoming known on the other. . . .

"Nobody denies that advantages and privileges of a free press are burdened with some handicaps, even some abuses, which make themselves particularly felt in time of war.

"Throughout the English speaking world the firm conviction prevails that the advantages immensely outweigh the handicaps, and that the right use of publicity is the remedy for abuses of it.

"It is therefore illogical to impede the free exchange of opinion between countries which share this fundamental conviction."

A Short-Time Expedient

The Times' conclusion that the question holds important implications for the present and future of Anglo-American relations is shared by many well-informed observers here.

Suspension of criticism by one country of the other is admittedly only a short-time expedient, and as an argument for censorship of opinion it is more than offset by consideration of the lasting danger of lack of understanding in one country of the aims and policy of the other.

Nazi Claim—U. S.-Britain at War on News

Recorded by CBS

BERLIN, Dec. 15—Berlin Radio tried to make propaganda capital out of allegations in United States newspapers, now categorically denied by Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure, that there exists a discriminatory policy against the American press in war coverage.

One Berlin radiocast said: "A war has broken out between London and Washington, a war for the predominance in the news system."

With the old object of dividing the allies, the radiocast asserted that "both Churchill and Roosevelt have set up censorships to prevent their peoples from learning what they really say and think about one another."

Minister to Finland Ordered to Return For 'Consultation'

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 15 (AP)—H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, United States Minister to Finland, disclosed yesterday that he is leaving Thursday under instructions from Washington to report home for "consultation."

He said he did not know whether his departure would be permanent, and that he was not at liberty to make any statement on current relations between Finland and the United States.

The Minister has not been in the United States since the outbreak of Finland's winter war with Russia in 1939, when he had to return hastily after only a week in Washington. His last leave was in 1936.

The Legation secretary, Robert M. McClintock, has been accredited as American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Finn Attaché in Spain

MADRID, Dec. 15 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Carl von Haartman, an officer in the Finnish Army who once worked in Hollywood as a technical director, arrived in Madrid yesterday as Finland's military attaché.

A professional soldier and veteran of the German Army in World War I, Colonel von Haartman also fought in Finland and Estonia before going to Hollywood to serve as an adviser and technical director for "Hell's Angels," and other films.

He volunteered with Generalissimo Franco's forces in the Spanish Civil War.

With Finland and Russia again at war, Colonel von Haartman returned to Finland. He was wounded, was captured, and escaped.

He was commanding a Lapland brigade when his appointment to the Madrid post came.

'E' Pennants Due For Jack & Heintz

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Jack & Heintz, Inc., maker of aircraft instruments and parts, has been notified it had been granted the Army and Navy "E" for outstanding performances in war work.

The award ceremony will be held in the Cleveland Public Auditorium Dec. 19, preceding the monthly banquet for employees—known as "associates"—whom the company also provides with free sandwiches and music.

Brig. Gen. Arthur W. Vanaman, chief of the Army Air Force materiel center at Wright Field, will present the pennants, which will be flown at the company's five plants in and near Bedford.

Russia Trains War Work Army

By Allied Labor News

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., Dec. 15—Soviet war plants, working under the handicap of evacuation from combat areas and the pressure of training enormous numbers of unskilled workers, are accentuating their training program, begun in 1940, by union-sponsored efficiency competitions, and the up-grading of unskilled workers.

Foremen, who are known as "junior commanders of production," are the new spearheads of Russia's industrial front. On them, Premier Joseph Stalin has declared, "depends the fate of production throughout the whole national economy."

At the Kirov Works, the labor force has increased nine times in the past year, and the burden of training these unskilled workers falls heavily upon the foreman.

Despite this, the output of war materials, chiefly tanks, has increased three times. With several hundred thousands workers, the Kirov Works is now probably the largest factory in the world.

The training method is by means of small technical classes conducted by experienced workers. Every factory is a training center which supplements the work of the national trade schools.

On the second anniversary of the program of mass training of young workers for skilled jobs, it was announced that more than 1,000,000 boys and girls between 14 and 16 had been trained since 1940. That was in October. It is estimated that 500,000 more will complete their training within the next few months.

Students at the trade schools pay for their education with part of their earnings at their machines, and their output represents a distinct addition to total Soviet war production.

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Fitted Dressing Cases, $7 *to* $58
Sticks and Canes, $2.25 *to* $28
Wood-Shafted Umbrellas, $6 *to* $18
Gold Collar Pins, $5.50 *to* $24
Gold Cuff Links, $17 *to* $42
Shaving Brushes, $5 *to* $25
Luggage, $14 *to* $100
Foulard Handkerchiefs, $2.50 *to* $9

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Picture of Canadian Politics Repainted

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Dec. 15—The recent convention of the Conservative Party here has completely altered the course of Canadian politics.

Out of this convention the old Conservative Party emerges as the Progressive-Conservative Party with an entirely new policy and with a new leader, John Bracken, who has never been a Conservative and, in the broad sense, is certainly a liberal.

How did this extraordinary transformation come about? What does it mean to the future of Canada? Throughout the nation Canadians ask themselves questions but the answer will have to await the future activities of Mr. Bracken.

It is only clear now that a new force has entered Canadian politics, that the historic balance between the major political parties has shifted and that Mr. Bracken represents an unprecedented upheaval.

The Conservative Party has been Canada's party of the Right, the party of high tariffs and self-containment. Mr. Bracken has called himself a Progressive, has stood for low tariffs and freely-moving world trade and for 20 years has fought the Conservative Party and its philosophy. When he is drafted as Conservative Party leader at a great national convention and forces his views upon the party, clearly something fundamental is under way.

Tide of Public Opinion

The fundamental thing is the attempt of the Conservative Party to square itself with the flowing tide of Canadian public opinion toward reform toward a better economic order. The Party wrote its new aspirations into a platform and selected Mr. Bracken as a symbol of its basic change.

[In a dispatch from Winnipeg the Canadian Press quoted Matthew R. Sutherland, President of the Manitoba Liberal Association, as declaring that Mr. Bracken had "now severed his connection with liberal and progressive thinking people and joined the ranks of the party which, despite its apparent change of front, has always been reactionary and still is."]

The platform breaks with the historic tariff policy of the party by embracing the Atlantic Charter and urging international measures to make the world's resources "available without discrimination for the satisfaction of human needs."

But Mr. Bracken, in his acceptance address, went further and attacked the whole theory of tariffs and trade barriers as the cause of war and depression. There could be no mistaking his intention to make this a party of internationalism, and his insistence on adding the word "Progressive" to the party name was a symbol of this determination.

[Unprecedented as the Conservative Party's apparent change of front is, it is not the first time this party has sought to introduce economic and social reforms. In 1935, shortly after the early successes of the Roosevelt New Deal, the Conservatives, then in power, launched a program under the direction of Prime Minister R. B. Bennett to provide through Government intervention greater protection for the industrial worker, the farmer, the small producer and retailer from exploitation by big financial and business interests.

Although the traditional Conservative policy keystone of a high tariff wall was left untouched, Mr. Bennett's reforms were a definite attack on laissez faire economics and on the more flagrant abuses of the capitalist system. Early in 1936, however, most of Mr. Bennett's reforms were declared unconstitutional by the Canadian Supreme Court.]

Bracken Lists Demands

Mr. Bracken also indicated his determination to lead the party, to be bound by nothing in its past and to meet its future on his own terms. His acceptance speech roughly paralleled the platform already adopted, and submitted in general terms to him in advance, before he decided to accept the leadership. But the speech was far more specific than the platform in its tariff views and more closely approached the Four Freedoms philosophy of Mr. Roosevelt.

He demanded, in brief:

The right of every man to a job and fair pay.

The right of primary producers to a fair share of the national income.

The right of private enterprise to fair return on its investments.

The right of every child to equality of educational opportunity.

The right of every citizen to security against loss of income through unemployment, old age, or physical disability.

The right of the people to expect their leaders to disencumber the world from barriers to world trade, world progress, and world peace.

And the right of these leaders to expect from the public something more than passive support in getting these barriers removed.

Revolutionary Change

The extent of this revolution in the Conservative Party, the daring of Mr. Bracken's approach, could only be understood by Canadians who knew their history and saw the men who surrounded the new leader on the platform.

Beside him, and strongly backing him, was Arthur Meighen, a former Prime Minister, whose high-tariff policy was known as "brick for brick." Backing Mr. Bracken were many other Conservative veterans, and former members of Conservative governments which have always stood for high tariffs.

The great question of practical politics which emerges from the convention is thus obvious—is the change in the party line permanent and is it fully accepted by the whole party?

One of two things, it would now seem, must happen in the party—either the truly conservative right wing must yield to Mr. Bracken or he must abandon his lifelong principles. Manitoba, where Mr. Bracken has governed for 20 years, is firm in the belief that he is not the kind of man to yield on any vital question or to be dominated by persons whose political ideology he opposes.

He will be the last man to underestimate the difficulty which now lies ahead of him—the difficulty of avoiding a breach in the party as soon as a tariff issue appears. This issue cannot be avoided longer than the return of peace, and may appear long before that.

When it does appear, when Canada must consider any reduction in specific tariffs, Mr. Bracken will need all his enormous prestige to persuade some part of his party at least to accept such changes. The test is not now and will not arise until specific tariff changes are proposed. But it cannot be avoided in the end and Mr. Bracken's bold speech of acceptance, his significant attack on trade barriers, would seem to show that he is ready to meet the challenge when it arises.

Apart from this problem, the Progressive Conservative Party has moved sharply to the left with its declarations in favor of a better deal for the common man and, by adopting the chief farm leader of the nation as it leader, has identified itself as never before with the man on the land.

Mr. Bracken has reached his present position as the champion of the western farmer, who, of course, is a low-tariff advocate.

The party has come with him to the extent of demanding a system of parity wheat prices, starting at present with a guaranteed domestic wheat price of $1.25 a bushel and an export price of $1.10, as against the present general guaranteed price of 90 cents. The party thus is committed to an enormous increase in Government costs and a huge transfer of income from the consuming class to the basic producer.

This in itself would be a reorientation of Conservative policy sufficient to mark the Winnipeg convention as historic. With the changes in tariff policy, the demand for social security and social insurance and the general reform line of the new platform, the results of the Winnipeg convention may well mark it as a turning point in Canadian politics as significant as the protective National Policy of 1878, the Laurier tariff reductions of 1897, the antireciprocity decision of 1911, and the Ottawa trade treaties of 1932.

Finally the convention raised anew the question of overseas conscription which has stirred Canadian politics all this year and almost broke the King Government. After long argument the word "conscription" was dropped but the convention demanded compulsory selective service for all the armed forces anywhere in the world, whereas compulsion is now confined to service in Canada. Since Quebec is still vigorously opposed to overseas conscription the effect of the Conservative conscription plank is certain to be important.

Place for Bracken In Commons Seen

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa, Dec. 14

Prime Minister Mackenzie King made it clear in a statement that the Government would place no obstacle in the way of John Bracken's entry into the House of Commons.

"It will, of course, be necessary for Mr. Bracken to be duly elected to the House of Commons before he becomes the leader of the official opposition," said Mr. King.

"While not wishing to interfere in any way with the rights of the electors of any constituency to select candidates of their own choice in any by-election, I might say that the Government would not be disposed, because of the necessary procedure, to delay in any way Mr. Bracken's possible entry into the House."

India's Lend-Lease Status Emerges Under War's Needs

By C. K. Cumming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 15—Much interest is being aroused here regarding India position under the lend-lease arrangements.

It is recognized that India is receiving considerable benefit from lend-lease program, including both war weapons and supplies essential to maintenance of the country's war effort on the civil side. Some Indian newspapers, starting from the assumption that the idea underlying lend-lease is one of reciprocal obligation, are now actively engaged in discussing what form return from India should take.

With the arrival of United States air forces, India has become a theater in which America can receive reciprocal aid in the form of goods and services.

Services for U. S. Planes

American planes use India's airfields and other facilities. They receive gasoline and lubricants, and such repair organizations as India possesses are put at their disposal.

The largest assembly and repair workshop in the country has been specifically allocated to the function of servicing and repairing American aricraft. Personnel has to be housed and accommodation has been constructed for them. Supplies in the shape of food or clothing which can be drawn from local sources are provided. Whatever they require that is produced in India is provided by way of reciprocal aid.

Hitherto these things have been done here as in other parts of the British Commonwealth in accordance with arrangements made by the British Government in the United Kingdom with the United States Government.

In recent months, however, several dominions have entered into direct relations with the United States Government and have negotiated agreements accepting reciprocal obligations without intervention of the Government of the United Kingdom.

The question is now being raised in certain newspapers whether India should now follow the line of the dominions and similarly take up direct relations with America. There are no constitutional difficulties to prevent such a course being adopted because India has in the past entered into commercial agreements with countries outside the British Empire.

Own Arrangements Allowed

It has always been understood India's fiscal autonomy included power to make its own commercial arrangements with other countries and it is generally accepted that India's position in this respect is not materially different from that of self-governing dominions.

Fiscal autonomy has been in practice as the real thing and actually India has been able in the past to make arrangements which would not be advantageous to other parts of the commonwealth including the United Kingdom.

Those who are now urging that the Government of India should negotiate a reciprocal aid agreement directly with the United States Government feel such a course is likely to serve India's interests and may have an important bearing on its economic future after the war.

Wavell's Estimate

MADRAS, India, Dec. 15 (AP)—Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British Commander in Chief in India, said in an interview last night that the "threat to India is much less than it was even eight months ago. Now we have a different picture.

"We cannot relax any precautions. I think it is still possible that when they are hard-pressed elsewhere the Japanese might make a diversion by attacking in this part of the country, but we are very much better prepared than several months ago."

Sabotage Outbreak

BOMBAY, India, Dec. 15 (AP)—Six persons were killed and several injured today when police fired upon an armed crowd attacking the Treasury of Kolhapur State in a flare-up of sabotage in some parts of India.

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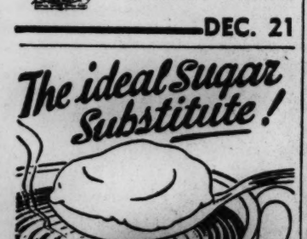

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U. S. Is to Honor Anniversary Of Sponsor of Bill of Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—The 200th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, on April 13, 1943, will be made the occasion of a nation-wide celebration, the Bill of Rights Sesqui-Centennial Committee announced today on the 151st anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights.

"Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, was the spiritual father of the Bill of Rights, for the preservation of whose basic principles we are waging total war," Herbert Bayard Swope, Committee Chairman, declared.

To signalize the Jefferson anniversary, the Bill of Rights Committee will establish a "Jefferson Prize for the Advancement of Democracy," to be awarded thereafter each year. The first award will go to Senator George W. Norris (Ind.), of Nebraska, in recognition of his "outstanding contributions to the American ideals of freedom, tolerance and equality."

Schools, fraternal and civic organizations and churches will be asked to participate in the Jefferson Day celebrations. Governors and majors of cities will be invited to issue proclamations and both Houses of Congress may join in commemorative exercises.

As part of the Bill of Rights commemoration, the Committee has sent a copy of "Our Bill of Rights—What It Means to Me" to every United Service Organizations Center in the United States.

President Roosevelt is Honorary Chairman and all of the living presidential candidates of the two major parties are Vice-Chairmen of the Bill of Rights Committee, which was initiated by the Council Against Intolerance in America.

Those 'Who Eat Out' Must Give Up Books

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 15

Persons who eat 14 or more meals a week at the same restaurant or boarding house must give their sugar and coffee ration book to the owner of the establishment.

The Office of Price Administration issued this ruling today to clear up a conflict in its own regulations.

Formerly the deadline was 12 meals for sugar and 14 for coffee, but since both commodities are rationed with the same book, the rule had to be standardized.

Two-Pants Suit Ruling Amended

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—The War Production Board yielded a trifle Dec. 14 on its prohibition against two-pants suits.

A custom tailor or merchant tailor who has a cut of cloth less than six yards long can use it for making an extra pair of matching pants for civilian use, WPB ruled. The provision, which expires Feb. 18, is intended to let tailors dispose of the ends of material which is suitable for little else than an extra pair of trousers.

Amendments to the men's clothing order provides also that extra pants can be supplied for the uniforms of federal, state, county, or local police guards or militia; commercial airlines; organized civilian personnel assigned to the armed forces; and certain government agencies, including the Customs Bureau, Forest Service, Post Office Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Argentine Bishops Assail Totalitarian Systems

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 15 (AP)—Roman Catholic bishops in a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity in Argentina yesterday condemned totalitarianism "in all its forms because it assails human dignity, depriving man of his essential prerogative of liberty, and because it is a materialistic racism which is a contradiction of everything in the spiritual order."

Token Crew for Cruiser Miami

Induction of 73 Florida Youths at Mass Ceremony

Mass induction of 73 Florida youths into the Navy as the first contingent of a token crew of 800 for the cruiser U. S. S. Miami. The recruits are being addressed by Rear Admiral James L. Kauffman, Commander of the Gulf Sea Frontier and Commandant of the Seventh Naval District, prior to taking the oath administered by Mayor C. H. Reeder of Miami.

73 Join Navy in Miami as Part Of Its Token Crew for Cruiser

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—With flags waving and bands playing martial music, civic and naval officials took part in a recent ceremony swearing in 73 naval recruits on the steps of Dade County Courthouse.

It was the first contingent of 800 expected to be recruited here to compose a token crew for the new cruiser U. S. S. Miami. The recruits will go into training to replace the trained men who actually will man the cruiser.

Rear Admiral James L. Kauffman, U. S. N., Commander of the Gulf Sea Frontier and Commandant of the Seventh District, who was the principal speaker, pointed out that this "Man the Cruiser Miami" drive could be Miami's outstanding contribution to the war effort.

The oath was administered by Mayor C. H. Reeder of Miami to the young recruits almost filling the broad steps. Lieut. M. C. Rhodes, recruiting officer for Florida, welcomed them and outlined the opportunities offered in the Navy. He said that 41 of the recruits were in the teen-age group.

Others at the speakers' table who were introduced by Lieut. Commander Charles A. Mills, U. S. N. R., included City Manager A. B. Curry, Lieut. Dave Northrup, aide to the Commandant; City Commissioners James A. Dunn and Fred Hosea, and Walter Wigman, Corporal A. B. Lambert, and Marion Cooper of the American Legion.

The Seventh Naval District Band from the U. S. S. Yorktown and the Miami Boys' Drum and Bugle Corps played during the ceremony and while recruits paraded to the courthouse steps.

India Adjusts Food Supply; Loss of Rice Imports Felt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 15 — Adjusting the food position to war needs and interruptions has been as much a necessity in India as elsewhere. The problem, it is stressed here, is mainly one of meeting the loss of rice imports from Burma, and of an increased demand, particularly for cereals, from the defense forces, including British and American troops.

Chiefly due to the closing down of supplies from Burma, India's rice shortage is around 2,250,000 tons on a total annual production in India of approximately 26,500,000 tons. This loss figure is not overwhelming, as even seasonal variations in India's own crop, which is the main staple, have sometimes ranged round 4,500,000 tons. In any case, the shortage will be considerably reduced by an extra 850,000 tons of rice being grown as a result of India's Grow More Food campaign.

The food campaign is being waged by appropriate propaganda and publicity and—quite as important—by financial inducements and concessions. A good proportion of India's crops are dependent on irrigation. Reduced water rates are being charged for food crops. In some parts canal water is exclusively reserved for such crops.

Lands Allotted Free

Fallow and waste lands are being allotted free of any cost to any willing cultivator. But although there are 105,000,000 acres of land described as culturable waste the maximum expected cultivation is only 5,000,000 acres. Normal cultivators of cotton and jute are being encouraged to turn over to food crops; about 5,000,000 acres are in this transition.

Wheat is an important cereal crop in North India. Supplies are wanted by the Indian Army, a great proportion of whose numbers come from the North and by the troops of the United Nations. The average India wheat harvest touches 10,000,000 tons, which is nearly 500,000 tons short of wartime needs. The price, being double that of the prewar period and stabilized by Government order, is attractive to growers and the deficit in the crop is thus likely to be made up.

Given a solution of the production problem, which rests on the assumption that India is not successfully invaded and the important food-growing Eastern Provinces over-run, there remains the problem of distribution.

India's railways, as those elsewhere, are heavily burdened with war transport. Supplementary transport media are needed. Even a continuous point-to-point bullock cart transport service has been recommended by the Central Food Advisory Council to the Government of India.

Retailing Problems

Distribution does not end with transport. Retailing presents its problems, for India is not free from widespread black markets, which are very difficult to combat. Rationing in such a vast country, and with its own peculiar characteristics is not feasible.

Something is being done to maintain wartime normality of sale and prices. The provincial governments have opened Fair Price Shops to keep prices on an even keel; some have purchased large stocks of grain as a remedy for any possible real or artificial shortage.

On the whole, while India's food position does present a problem it is not a critical one. The fact that the population is so predominantly rural is the best guarantee that difficulties can be kept within bounds.

British Tighten Food Blockade

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Mr. Dingle M. Foot, Parliamentary Secretary for the Ministry of Economic Warfare, disclosed in answer to a question in the House of Commons today that United States food ships which had been allowed to pass the British blockade to Unoccupied France before the German occupation no longer were going through.

Mr. Foot explained that no navicerts were allowed for any port in continental France before the complete occupation "except in respect of certain foodstuffs which were allowed to go through by arrangement with the American Government." These have now been stopped, he said.

Mr. Foot said that food conditions in occupied Europe had not changed recently and that it was broadly true that shortages were most acutely felt by school children and adolescents in Belgium, Holland, France, and Norway. The Germans, he said, were making special provisions for nursing mothers and very young children.

Asked if there was any intention of relaxing the blockade, he said:

"Our intention is to tighten the blockade."

Canada Building A 'Boulder Dam'

By the Associated Press

Montreal, Dec. 14

Munitions Minister C. D. Howe said Dec. 12 that Canada has undertaken somewhere in its vast wilderness a power project — nameless for war reasons — which overshadows the great Boulder Dam development in the United States.

Addressing the annual luncheon of the Dominion Commercial Travelers Association, Mr. Howe said that at Boulder Dam the peak employment was 5,250 men, whereas in Canada the peak employment was 10,140 men.

"The installed capacity of Boulder Dam, as of a year ago last January, was 975,000 horsepower, whereas the installed capacity of our Canadian development will be 1,020,000 horsepower," he declared.

President to Talk Direct To New Congress on Needs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—President Roosevelt will address the new War Congress in person, at a joint session, probably Jan. 7. He will ask for more sacrifices. He will urge more taxes. He is expected to outline extension of social security laws. He will recommend sweeping curtailment in consumers' wartime purchasing. There will be at least a hint of the Administration's Postwar Reconstruction Program.

Not only will Mr. Roosevelt make this expected declaration of program and policy to Congress but he will twice address the country before Congress assembles, according to present plans. There will be a brief radio talk on or near Christmas and, according to the present schedule now taking definite shape, there will be a longer talk before Congress meets. According to Democratic leaders who discussed the matter with the President yesterday, the second talk may deal with postwar policies and plans.

It is hoped that the series of public statements by the President will clear the air. It is pointed out that they follow, and do not precede, the recent election and hence cannot be considered to be made for political effect. But they will, it is hoped, pave the way for better relations with Congress, at least to the extent of setting forth the White House program and objectives.

The new Congress will have more Republicans than the last, and will be less sympathetic to labor and to New Deal policies and experiments. It will be a more critical Congress and many members will be looking for opportunities to snipe at and hamper the Administration.

But whatever the mutual antagonism, the war effort, all sides agree, must go on unstinted, and Mr. Roosevelt is apparently desirous of laying his program not only before the Legislature but the country.

The outgoing Congress, meanwhile, probably will quit tomorrow or next day. If it winds up its affairs tomorrow it will have been in actual session 711 days, which is an all-time record.

Those conferring with the President were House Speaker Sam Rayburn, Vice-President Wallace, acting Senate Democratic Leader Lister Hill of Alabama, and House Majority Leader John W. McCormack of Massachusetts. These leaders have given up hope of passing any more important legislation at this session. The House has adopted a resolution setting the meeting of the new Congress Jan. 6 and the Senate is expected to follow it today.

Wickard Prefers Subsidies To Soaring Prices on Foods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—Widespread food rationing for the United States is still in abatement chiefly for the reason that Congress refuses to grant the money to finance such a program, which would be administered by Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, according to Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, newly appointed Food Administrator.

Secretary Wickard, here to address the regional production goals meeting of representatives of eastern farm organizations and officials of the Department of Agriculture at the Barbizon-Plaza Hotel yesterday, told reporters that "Congress just won't grant the funds."

Questioned as to government steps in view to halt rising food prices, Secretary Wickard said he knew of no definite plan for wide-scale rationing, but declared that if prices should get out of hand and a choice had to be made between increases in consumer goods and government subsidies, he would prefer government subsidies.

"Or, to put it another way, if a choice is to be made between higher prices necessary to keep production at high levels, and a scarcity, I would take the higher prices, and I think most of the people in the United States would too," he added.

Huge Drain on Farms

Pointing out in his prepared address that 1,500,000 men have been moved from the ranks of farm labor during the past year, Secretary Wickard warned that farm manpower shortage would not be fully remedied, no matter what measures were taken. He stressed that there would be need to recruit high school boys and girls, members of women's groups, and men from the cities "who never before have done farm work" to come even close to meeting agricultural labor needs.

"I'm not going to say that we should shut down the schools," he added, "but we are going to need help. We are going to have to appeal to school authorities to give us help to harvest the crops."

Shortages could also be alleviated if farmers working the 2,000,000 farms which are contributing only 3 per cent to the commercial food supply would consent to be shifted to more productive areas, he added, and he promised that a chief goal of the Department of Agriculture would be to reduce production of such less essential items as iceberg lettuce and watermelons.

To Get in Touch With Needs

Secretary Wickard said the Department was planning to talk to "each of the 6,500,000 farmers in the United States and tell them what we want them to do," and would take inventory of their needs and potentialities. He said the Department was prepared to assist farmers in obtaining new machinery, meeting manpower needs and obtaining credit—anything necessary to achieve the year's production goals.

Despite shortages, he declared, the co-operation of farmers had been such that there was a good chance the production goals would be achieved.

Secretary Wickard added that the farmers of the 11 States of the northeastern region actually were "heavy producers of some of America's most essential foods" and their location close to the great population centers made their contribution especially welcome in times of transport shortages.

North Carolina Group Starts Study Of Rumors Due to Racial Conflicts

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Dec. 15 (AP)—A special study of rumors and happenings due to racial conflicts in wartime has been started by the Institute for Research in Social Science at the University of North Carolina.

Dr. Howard W. Odom, Director of the Institute, said that because of the great importance of the study to the South, emphasis of the study would be placed upon changing race situations.

"Our inquiries will be directed primarily," he said, "for rumors and stories in the white South. These will be supplemented by other stories among the Negroes. Prof. Charles Johnson of Fiske University is making a similar study among Negroes."

He said the Institute's preliminary studies would cover the following points:

"Examples of rumors of whatever sort about what 'they say' is going to happen; 'stories' of what 'they' have heard has happened, such as Negro women quitting work for one purpose or another; actual happenings, such as treatment of Negroes in busses or railway stations or the relationships between soldiers and citizens; and also special incidents that are on the positive side, where white and Negroes have done something especially good or outstanding."

Broad Food Plan By Farmers Union

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 15 (AP)—The National Farmers Union has proposed a two and one-third billion dollar farm production program to end food shortages that, it said, might have been averted a year ago by an initial expenditure of $350,000,000.

The money, to be spent over a three-year period, would increase present food production by more than 30 per cent, with no increase in farm manpower, the Union's Executive Council said. The United States would, at the war's end, be prepared to meet the food needs of the liberated nations, it continued.

"Our food shortages are man-made and can be un-made by man whenever the American people make up their minds to end them," the Council said in a statement issued by President James G. Patton at the close of a two-day meeting here.

Petty Officer in Navy To Become Minister

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 15 (AP)—Hurlbut Anton Griswold, Naval Petty Officer, Second Class, will become an Episcopalian Minister Dec. 21 in a two-day ceremony which the Rt. Rev. James Maxon, Bishop of the Tennessee Diocese, says is the first of its kind in that State and possibly in the nation.

Petty Officer Griswold, former reporter on the New Britain, Conn., Herald, obtained a Bachelor of Divinity degree from the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., in 1930 and remained to teach Bible and Greek and manage the Student Union. Last September he enlisted in the Navy as a cook, and came to the Navy's Aviation Maintenance Training School here a month later. At the request of Chaplain Charles Dicky, he was made his assistant.

Bishop Maxon said various officials of the University of the South had urged that he be ordained.

In elaborate services at St. Mary's Episcopal Cathedral here, Petty Officer Griswold will be ordained to the diaconate on Dec. 20, and the next day elevated to the priesthood.

Nurses' Increased Pay Bill Awaits Signing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Legislation increasing the pay of nurses attached to the armed forces went to the White House Dec. 14, with House acceptance of Senate amendments.

The legislation gives all nurses a base income corresponding to that of an ensign in the Navy and a second lieutenant in the Army. Under existing law pay is based on length of service.

Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York, introduced today a bill to allow women doctors to accept temporary Army commissions. Existing law has been construed to prohibit such commissions, he said.

There's Plenty of N. E. Skiing And Right Ways to Get to It

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

There is plenty of snow for the skier in northern New England. Now, isn't that a tantalizing piece of news these days of "Gasoline-less Sundays" and three-gallons-a-week ration books?

Frankly, it is. But there are still legitimate ways for those who can do so to enjoy the winter sport facilities of New England.

The automobile, of course, is out. There will be no special ski trains either. Regular train and bus service, however, to many of New England's leading winter resorts is available. While your Uncle Sam frowns on week-end skiing trips he actually favors vacations during the winter season. So, if you can take a week of your regular vacation within the next three months there is no reason why you shouldn't spend it at some Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, or Vermont snow resort.

Try, though, to do your traveling in mid-week. Take as little baggage as possible and ship your skis in the baggage car.

There will be plenty of accommodations available this winter. A large number of New England winter resorts, the majority of which are situated on or close to rail and bus lines, already have opened their doors. Ski tows at these various ski centers will be in operation. Also ski trails and runs will be open to skiers.

Take the Eastern Slope Region in the vicinity of North Conway, for instance. This area is served by railroads and bus lines. Those hotels and inns considerable distance from these transportation lines will meet all guests. Here the skier is offered the benefits of the famed Cranmore Mountain Skimobile and the Hannes Scheider Ski School. The skimobile is a series of 180 individual cars in which skiers sit comfortably while ascending the mountain. There are restaurants at the base and atop the summit.

Snow centers of Maine, Vermont, and Massachusetts likewise are preparing to entertain skiers this winter. In fact, early reservations at a number of these indicate that while there will be less skiers those that do come plan to spend a longer time.

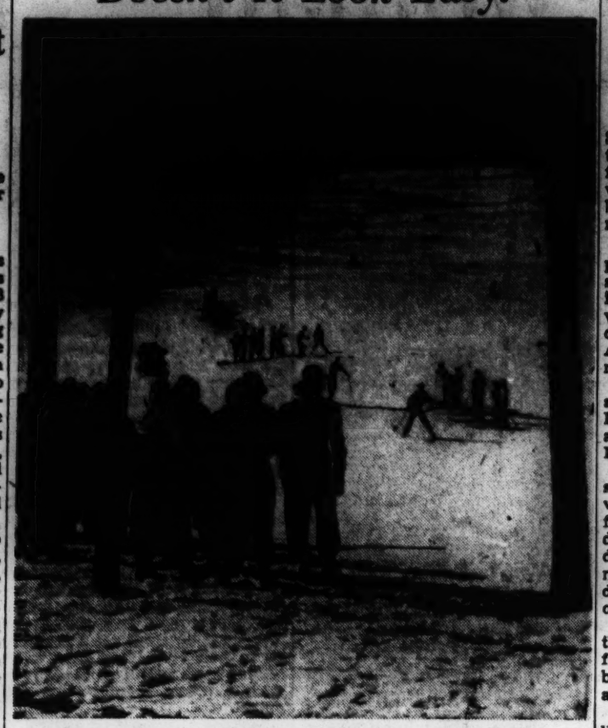
Lake Placid Plans

A full program of winter sports is planned for Lake Placid this season. During the past week 18 inches of fine powder snow blanketed the mountains making excellent skiing throughout the region. Lake Placid anticipates a busy season and is prepared to keep a full program of events before its visitors. The first of the annual winter sports competitions are slated for late this month, opening with the Lake Placid College Week Hockey Tournament. Games have been scheduled in the Olympic Arena for Dec. 26, 28, and 29. College teams entered to date include Middlebury College, Cornell University, Williams, Hamilton College, Colgate University, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The second event of the Annual College Winter Sports classic will be the 22d. Annual Invitation College Men's Ski Tournament has been set for Jan. 1 and 2. The usual round of sports and recreational activities both in the village and at the Lake Placid Club are scheduled for Christmas-New Year's period. There will be downhill and slalom skiing, with ski-touring parties, skating indoors and outdoors, tobogganing, sleigh-riding, dog sledding, horseback riding and winter picnics.

Christmas Party

Although geared down to wartime requirements, Grand Canyon will hold its usual Christmas party for children and the Indians. A Christmas tree will be set up in the Community Building and "Santa Claus" will distribute gifts. The program will include pantomimes by the school children and community singing of Christmas carols. One of the features of a Grand Canyon Christmas is the participation by Supai and Navaho Indians who are always on hand for the festivities. When the war is over a return will be made to the spectacular yule-log ceremony.

Doesn't It Look Easy!



Eastern Slope Ski Instructors Show How It's Done

Three classes of the Eastern Slope Ski School take lessons from expert instructors on one of the slopes in the North Conway, N. H., region. Girls from Lasell Junior College, Auburndale, Mass., are among the interested spectators.

Lee Gets Post on Air Board

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma, who was defeated for re-election last month, for membership on the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Mr. Lee would succeed George Baker, who resigned and is expected to undertake a mission abroad.

Ed H. Moore, a Republican, scored a surprise victory over Mr. Lee, who had served only one term in the Senate after a term in the House of Representatives.

A veteran of the last war, Mr. Lee was known as the "boy orator" at one time. In 1919 he headed the Public Speaking Department of the University of Oklahoma.

Mr. Roosevelt also nominated Oswald Ryan of Indiana for reappointment to the Aeronautics Board.

Federal Reins Tighten Over War Housing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Strict new regulations requiring that war housing must be rented for at least four months to war workers, with the occupants then being entitled to buy, were announced today.

War housing, either publicly or privately financed, is new construction which is given war priorities, and its occupants must be war workers as defined by the War Production Board, National Housing Agency and War Manpower Commission.

The new rules were set forth in a joint declaration of policy by Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, and John B. Blandford, National Housing Administrator.

Mr. Nelson accompanied the statement with a pledge that WPB would try to provide materials for approved housing programs, designed to get the maximum dwelling space from the limited materials available, "as expeditiously as is consistent with all other elements of the war effort."

The new policy, in addition to the rental-sale requirements, sets forth that only material authorized by WPB may be used in building a war housing project.

"Other material may not be used, regardless of how it may be obtained," the statement said.

The agreement makes NHA responsible for developing war housing programs, while WPB will allot materials by calendar quarters to meet each approved program. NHA will inspect the projects to see that they conform to regulations, and WPB will enforce compliance.

Lighting, plumbing and other utilities units will be standardized and the major part of the entire program will continue to be of temporary type construction.

Another clause provides that war housing must be accessible to the industry it is intended to serve.

U. S. to Deal Hard Blows Next Summer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—American air, sea and land forces, according to all available indications, should have by late next summer the weapons to begin a series of powerful drives against the Axis.

The battles which will then ensue, particularly in the Pacific, probably will make most of the actions to date look like glorified skirmishes by comparison.

This picture of war in the making comes from recent official disclosures on the production of giant planes, aircraft carriers and battleships and other formidable new weapons or improved types of old ones.

Here are the high spots of those disclosures:

Bombing Planes — Great new bombers are on the way and may soon begin to show up in small numbers on the world's fighting fronts. Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Airforces, said in a speech Sunday that they would make the present Flying Fortresses look just like small planes.

Judged by usual standards of secrecy, General Arnold's revelation of the existence of these giants certainly was not made until they were actually in production. Assuming that long-range plans for quantity output were made long since, they should be reaching the battle zones in quantity six or eight months from now. Only last night the Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation announced development of a "radical" new tank-carrying cargo plane which also can transport guns, ammunition, supplies and troops to distant fronts.

Aircraft Carriers—Since last July three regular carriers and three carriers converted from cruisers which were still on the ways have been launched. Formerly it took a year from launching date to put a carrier in commission but this has probably been cut under the Navy speedup by two to four months.

Thus new carriers should begin to join the Fleet early in 1943 and thereafter go into service in ever-increasing numbers. By fall the carrier force—at present seriously depleted—should be considerably more powerful than any opposing force Japan can bring against us. From its decks will operate vastly improved types of dive and torpedo bombers and fighter planes.

Battleships—The new 35,000-ton Washington, North Carolina, South Dakota and Massachusetts are already in service. The Indiana and Alabama, of the same tonnage, were launched in November, 1941, and February, 1942, respectively. The 45,000-ton Iowa hit the water last August and the New Jersey, of the same class, only this month. James V. Forrestal, Navy Undersecretary, gave a clue to the speed with which these huge battlewagons are being put into service by declaring at the New Jersey's launching that that ship would be commissioned within five months.

Other Naval Craft—Battleships and carriers do not operate without supporting squads of cruisers and destroyers and Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, is authority for the statement that 1943 will see the Fleet swelled by numbers of these vessels. Many destroyers and submarines were commissioned this year, Admiral King said in a recent speech, but "carriers and cruisers in particular will not start coming into service until next year."

Guns—Little has been revealed about the development or improvement of guns although that obviously must be one of the main concerns of all munitions research and design. General Arnold said in his Sunday speech, in which he cryptically referred to secret new weapons of aerial warfare, that one new piece of airplane armament would make the present powerful .50 caliber machine gun look like a pea shooter. Mr. Forrestal gave evidence of the power and accuracy of battleship armament at the New Jersey launching in reporting that at the Battle of Guadalcanal in mid-November a battleship laid its second salvo squarely on the target eight miles away.

It may be assumed as a certainty that behind the on-the-record information about new weapons are many other developments which for reasons of military security and surprise cannot be reported until after they have been in use. These may not be very spectacular but still possess great tactical value, like the parachute bombs which our airmen now use in low-flying attacks against enemy troops.

Airplane carriers will spearhead the drives against Japan's own protective rings of island bases. The attacks on these have always been considered most costly operations, especially because of land-based planes which probably would give a task force of two or three carriers considerable trouble.

Naval airmen, however, predict that such attacks will be made not by two or three carriers but by a dozen or more. They will put, not scores, but hundreds of planes into the air and given the advantage of surprise should be able to overwhelm any air force normally kept at even such a strong enemy base as Truk.

While the role of the battleship in these future operations in the Pacific remains somewhat obscure, it now seems most likely that such vessels as the North Carolina and New Jersey will be employed in the second wave of attack to demolish shore installations with their big guns, once the enemy's air arm has been knocked out, and to clear the way for and protect troop landings.

The part to be played by aircraft carriers next year naturally is best seen in the Pacific theater, because that is where they have been most active to date. However, military authorities consider it a safe prediction that they will have vital functions in invading Europe—possibly by delivering great masses of fighters and dive-bombers at continental points.

'Middle West Is Ready for Anything' Is Verdict on Blackout in Nine States

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 15 (AP)—Reports from nine States that participated in the midwestern blackout last night indicated it was a complete success, regional defense officials said early today.

The Regional Director, Joseph Scholtz, declared, "I would say it was a 100 per cent blackout. This proves to me that there has never been any complacency about the war in the Middle West. The Middle West is ready for anything."

Brig. Gen. U. S. Grant, III, National Commander of the United States Citizens' Defense Corps, said the blackout "far exceeded my expectations."

The blackout, the biggest test of civilian defense ever attempted in the United States, started at 10 p. m. central war time and lasted for 20 minutes.

The signals for the 20-minute blackout ranged from the wailing of sirens in the cities to the tolling of church bells in rural communities.

At 9 p. m. an air-raid warning was dispatched from the secret control center at the Seventh Service Command Headquarters in Omaha. It was in the form of a coded message, designed only to test the effectiveness of the region's warning system

More than 100 planes were in the air observing the blackout, and the roaring of their engines overhead gave a realistic touch to residents of the area in their blacked-out homes.

In cities air-raid wardens patroled blocks to see if any resident was not careful in the blacking out of windows.

An estimated 500,000 defense workers participated in the blackout, which took place in Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, and Minnesota.

Care of Holiday Gift Plants

They are always so beautiful when they arrive from the florist's on Christmas morning and emerge from their yards of green tissue wrapping. "If they would only stay that way!" we murmur. Too often they don't, alas! and we ourselves are partly to blame for their failure. By observing a few simple rules and precautions, these gift plants may be persuaded to give us many weeks of pleasure.

Because its brilliant crimson flowers and rich green foliage make it such a universal favorite for Christmas giving, let us look first at the poinsettia. If given proper attention, these plants ought to last anywhere from five to eight weeks. They should be kept in a temperature as near 70 degrees as possible and given plenty of light but never direct sunlight. Water a little every day, but be sure it is only a little, for too much water causes the leaves to turn yellow and fall prematurely. Perhaps a safer rule is not to apply water until the surface of the soil seems dry. When the plant has finished blooming, place it in a cool, dark spot, where it cannot freeze, and water occasionally—just enough to keep the stems from shriveling. In May cut back nearly to the soil level, repot in fresh dirt and plunge into the ground in a sheltered spot in the garden. Before frost is due, bring in and fertilize to induce bloom.

Jerusalem Cherry

Probably next in popularity as a gift plant is the Jerusalem cherry, which is admittedly temperamental; for often, no matter what we do, it will "act up." All I can recommend is, keep it in a cool, but sunny window and protect from draft and the slightest suspicion of coal gas. Water moderately and never let water stand in the saucer. When on its good behavior, it lasts for about three months before shedding its leaves, although the cherries will probably have dropped earlier. When the leaves have fallen, cut back to two "eyes" on each branch, place in a north window and water whenever it looks dry.

Set the pot out in the garden in May, in a protected spot, and forget about it until July when it will appreciate a dose of liquid manure. Bring indoors again in September, at which time it should be covered with little green cherries.

Another well-liked plant for gift purposes is the cyclamen. It comes in beautiful colors—soft rose, bright cherry, and waxy white with maroon center. Since its habitat is the Swiss Alps, it naturally likes a cool atmosphere—cool and moist. An east window is a good location for it, as it requires little sun. This is a tuberous plant, growing in a light, sandy soil and should be watered rather sparingly, always from the saucer. Be very careful that no water ever touches the foliage or stems. A friend who grows cyclamens very successfully tells me that she keeps her plants in good condition by placing each pot on a saucer of moist sand which, of course, is never allowed to dry out. Also, she removes the plants at night to a temperature between 55 and 60 degrees.

Don't Discard Too Soon

If your plant droops for no apparent reason, do not be too hasty about discarding it. Often watering well and placing in a cool place with good light—but never sun—will revive it. When it has finished blooming and the foliage has turned yellow, reduce the amount of water gradually until the soil is fairly dry. In late August repot the bulb in fresh soil and keep moist in a partially shaded location in the garden. Take into the house before frost and keep, for the first few weeks, in a temperature around 50 degrees, gradually bringing it into a warmer atmosphere. And may I emphasize once more — plenty of light but no sun.

During recent years the dainty heather has become a popular gift plant. There is one prime requisite to be heeded if you would be successful with this plant. Give it plenty of water, but not too much, and be sure that no water stands in the saucer; for if its feet are wet, the needle-like foliage will drop and the tiny flowers begin to shrivel.

Then somebody is sure to receive one of those gorgeous, pink-flowering begonias. Ideal conditions for this plant are a cool atmosphere with a little sun, preferably in the morning, and to be kept moist but never soggy. These begonias should give many weeks of bloom, for new buds will constantly replace the fading blossoms.

Finally, don't overlook the fact that most of these plants have been forced to within an inch of their lives, so as to be in full bloom at Christmas; and the change from hothouse conditions to those of the average house is difficult. So if they seem to sulk, just be patient and pamper them a little bit.

Ethel M. Eaton

A second article on the care of holiday gift plants will be published next Tuesday.

—Garden Editor.

U. S. 'Movieless Mondays' Urged by Theater Group

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15 (AP)—"Movieless Mondays" were proposed yesterday by Philadelphia's independent theaters.

Eighty members of the Philadelphia Branch of the Allied Independent Theater Owners of Eastern Pennsylvania passed unanimously a resolution urging all movie theaters in the country to close on Mondays to save fuel, manpower, and essential services.

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Travel

Sun Valley IDAHO
Winter Sports Capital of the Nation

CLOSES
DECEMBER 20, 1942
to Help Win the War

Manpower shortage, food and fuel rationing and transportation congestion make advisable the closing of America's great year 'round resort for the duration of the war emergency.

Hundreds of patrons with reservations for the Christmas holidays and throughout the winter season are being notified as rapidly as possible.

Although Sun Valley, deep in the Sawtooth Mountains in Idaho, went on a horse and buggy status many weeks before gasoline rationing so that buses and other gasoline-propelled vehicles could be released for more essential tasks, the Sun Valley management has decided that its entire personnel can be more usefully occupied during this period.

Curtailment of travel is being advocated by our government and food and fuel rationing causes serious dislocation of local supplies by unnecessary shifting of civilian population.

Therefore, the operators, the Union Pacific Railroad, whose Board Chairman is in London as Special Representative of the President in Great Britain, and whose President, W. M. Jeffers, is in Washington as Rubber Director, deem it in the interest of the times to close this world famous resort.

Since its opening in 1936, Sun Valley has become internationally famous. Its success is testimony to its setting in the mountains, its unrivalled facilities for skiing, skating, dog-sledding and outdoor warm water swimming in the Winter, and swimming, riding, trap-shooting, golf, tennis and outdoor ice-skating in the Summer, all of which will be available again after the war.

SUN VALLEY, IDAHO

Today's Woman

Not a Thing Was Lacking in This Joyous Homemade Christmas—Tree and All

By Ruby M. Drogseth
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It wasn't one of those shapely green trees that had been stacked so temptingly in front of the grocery store. It was just a young tree, a leaf tree of some sort that had shed its leaves in the autumn. Father had cut it out in the woods and tossed it up on top of his load of wood and brought it home to us.

None of us looked at it with disdain nor questioned why we shouldn't have a hemlock. It was put up in the seldom-used parlor, and ours was the delightful task of decorating it. On our way home from school we picked off bits of evergreen from a neglected hedge near a long-vacant house, and joyfully carried them home and tied them to the branches of Our Tree. To us, it was beautiful.

Fixing up that tree kept us busy all the long winter evenings, from the early suppertime until Father interrupted our tasks with "Bedtime, children!" Then, undressing by the stove, we hastened up the cold stairs to the colder bed, where, snuggling close together for warmth, Little Sister and I talked—and later dreamed—of what we would do on the evening of the morrow.

First there was corn to be shelled and popped in the big iron kettle on the kitchen range, and then needles to be threaded with wrapping cord, and pushed through the kernels, one by one, until we had a long strand to drape around the branches of Our Tree.

Tinfoil for Decorating

A little box of hoarded tinfoil was brought out—silver paper, we called it—and with much laborious effort and quite a bit of help from Father, a star was designed, cut from cardboard and covered. Then the rest of the tinfoil was cut into narrow strips for icicles. Colored paper of any kind, or pieces of bright wallpaper, was cut into squares and folded into baskets for hard candy, and red wrapping cord made the handles. And that hard candy would be the grocer's gift; he always tucked a green and yellow striped bag of candy into the last order of groceries before Christmas.

There was something else that always came in that last order of groceries—something we had at no other time of the year—oranges. With a darning needle and wrapping cord, we made handles for each one of them, and up on the tree they went, and on Christmas Day we would eat them.

The brightest and best of the apples that were spread on long racks down cellar came up to be polished until they shone, and hung alongside the fruits from a sunnier clime. Last of all came the small box of "store" decorations that had seen service for many years. There were painted tin candle holders that clamped onto the branches and some partly burned candles. They would be lighted for just a few minutes.

At last it was finished, all except the packages, and we rushed happily, each one to his particular hiding-place, to bring the little gifts that represented long hours of happy labor, pot-holders and handkerchiefs and pin trays—we had started planning in September—how we had enjoyed it all, and how we had squealed and put them out of sight when a footstep was heard.

Wastebasket for Father

I brought in my masterpiece—a gift for Father. It was a wastebasket, quite a remarkable wastebasket, made from a cardboard box cut to shape and laced up bottom and sides with discarded shoelaces. But it was the decorative scheme that was surprising. From a bundle of old fashion magazines that had been given to me, I had cut out all the ladies in their bright colored dresses, and pasted them one by one all around the top of the basket. Then starting a little lower down, so that the top of the second row started just below the shoulders of the first, came another row of ladies, and so on down to the bottom row.

Father had done his bit with hammer and saw, and a homemade sled for us all was the happy result, but it couldn't be brought in until the last thing, for it couldn't be disguised. When Mother brought in her packages we were so tingling with excitement that it seemed that we couldn't wait, for we knew that she had been sewing, night after night, long after we were sleeping. She kept her secrets well. She had bought china doll heads, at ten cents each, had designed, made and stuffed the bodies, and dressed the dolls completely, even to little tailor-made suits, gay with red trimmings and buttons. The material in them closely resembled that in a pair of pants that Father had discarded, but the suits were lovely. And for each doll there was a trunk with handles, straps and everything, filled with extra wearing apparel. (The trunks had once been shoe boxes.)

When everything was in place, a sheet was drawn in front of the tree to keep prying eyes from reading names and to prevent guessing from the shapes of packages. Perhaps Mother and Father ate as usual on Christmas Eve; we children had no appetite for the good supper. It was too near time for the tree. And yet we had hours to wait, for Christmas trains were late, and the two brothers who had flown the home nest were coming home for Christmas, and there would be no party until they came. But little eyes grew sleepy and the suspense became too great. Mother relented and pulled back the sheet, and from the packages chose two big ones, one for Little Sister, and one for me. Big Sister was grown up enough to wait, or perhaps she got as much joy as we did out of those lovely dolls. Gone were sleepy eyes as we dressed and undressed our dolls and tried on each separate piece of clothing. Young as we were, I think we appreciated something of the love that had been stitched into them, as we ran to Mother to kiss her and to thank her.

By a Staff Photographer

In this era of using what we have on hand, perhaps in many households there will be old-fashioned preparations for Christmas that will make it seem an even longer and more memorable holiday than ever. Maybe you remember the days when you popped corn, strung cranberries, and hung oranges and rosy apples on the tree as decoration. Perhaps you bound evergreen boughs on branches of an ordinary tree to make your Christmas tree, too. What fun it was—fun that worked up to a jubilant climax when the presents were assembled beneath the tree and then distributed to every member of the family.

Stern Manpower Restrictions Are Needed To Meet South Dakota's Food Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sioux Falls, S. D.

Only stern measures to preserve and augment South Dakota's fast dwindling supply of manpower and a guarantee to the farm operators that labor will be available at harvest time next year can prevent a disastrous reduction in farm production next year, according to a State-wide survey conducted by the Greater South Dakota Association.

The farm labor shortage, which caused a serious delay in the harvesting of this year's huge crop, may bring far more critical results next year, opinions expressed to the Association's investigators indicate. Many agricultural and employment authorities, as well as the farmers themselves, see a possibility that nearly half of the State's tillable acreage will go out of production unless drastic steps are taken.

Such a reduction, they point out, when joined with similar situations in other farming areas, would strike deep into the victory plan of the United Nations.

The situation brought from W. L. Mall, Director of the United States Employment Service here, the assertion that industry and the draft must leave "a certain number of qualified, rugged men on the farms if production is to be augmented or even maintained.

"They can't take every physically qualified man and still expect a crop to be raised," he said.

No Lack of Patriotism

South Dakota's attitude toward the manpower problem is not unpatriotic, say the Greater South Dakota Association officials. "If it is more important to have men in the Army and industry than producing foodstuffs, no patriotic American will object but if on the other hand the Government wants increased production, it cannot be accomplished if we continue to lose our manpower."

Uncertainty over the future of the manpower situation, they also point out, is causing almost as much damage as the actual loss of men. Many farmers have been selling out this fall rather than take the risk of planting a crop next spring which they may not be able to harvest.

Some relief is expected from the new Selective Service policy established by Congress under which "necessary" farm workers are to be deferred but many men have already been drafted since September when their harvesting deferments ran out and defense industry, with its siren notes of five-day weeks and "sky-high" wages is continuing to draw men away.

Every visit to a shipbuilding or defense industry employment representative to the State is greeted by South Dakota farmers with dread as every employment drive attracts some men from the farms.

No amount of machinery or Government funds, the farmers of the State agree, will replace the manpower after a certain point is reached. Something must be done to hold the men on the farms and to prove to the farm operators that they won't be taken away before the next harvest.

130,000 Acres May Be Out

In Clark County, near the eastern border of South Dakota, where grain is an important crop, observers reported to the Greater South Dakota Association that probably 130,000 acres which were planted in 1942 will not be in production in 1943. The average reduction in acreage is expected to reach nearly 50 per cent in the county and 350 farms are planning to curtail their livestock production.

A farmer in central South Dakota described his situation like this:

"I am up against it to find tenants who will not be subject to the draft in 1943. I paid $6 a day for transit shockers and this year produced 4,000 bushels of wheat, 3,000 bushels of barley, 15,000 bushels of rye and 12,000 bushels of oats. If I can get help I will feed out 150 head of cattle. Next year I may have to cut this program right in two."

From Northeastern South Dakota came another discouraging comment:

"Three of the farm sales in this area next week are by young couples who should remain on their farms but the lure of five days a week work is taking them into defense plants. Recently the managers of two good ranches left."

A farm leader in Brown County told the G. S. D. A. representatives that "the farm labor situation will be serious with 1,000 farms in my county reducing crop acreage about 20 per cent. An estimated 45,000 acres will be eliminated from production. Livestock will be curtailed on about 100 farms with hogs and cattle down 10 per cent and sheep off 20 per cent. Milk and cream are also expected to fall about 20 per cent."

Women Hail Admission to Engineering Union

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The decision of the Amalgamated Engineering Union to admit women to its membership from Jan. 1, 1943, has been welcomed as an epoch-making recognition of women who have proved their ability as craftswomen in technical engineering as distinct from their already acknowledged capabilities as routine workers in less skilled branches of trade.

Women already are members of two unions catering to the engineering industry but membership in the A. E. U. was specially sought because it is the craft union. The other two unions are the Transport and General Workers' Union and the General and Municipal Workers' Union, each of which have about a quarter of a million women members.

The agreement was outlined by the Rules Revision Committee of the A. E. U. after a ballot of all members had signified majority approval. The significance of this change of attitude can be gauged from the committee's official statement from which the following is a quotation: "This marks a revolutionary change in the outlook of the operative engineer who has previously refused to recognize the place women have gained as an integral part of the industry."

This statement by the men's trade union is complete and generous appreciation. While welcoming it as a tribute to their work, women know that the unions recognize as the greatest danger from women in wartime not their competition, but that they might be used to lower standards. Cheap, efficient labor would seriously threaten standards attained by craft unions—hence the insertion of the following in the statement issued by the Rules Revision Committee: "It is the fervent desire of the representatives that this new section of the A. E. U. will quickly absorb the traditions of trade-unionism and will steadfastly stand shoulder to shoulder with their fellow workers in maintaining and improving labor conditions."

Women engineers hope that recognition by the A. E. U. will safeguard their position in postwar years. The existence on the statute book of the "Restoration of Pre-War Practices Act of 1942" has made the wartime woman engineer wonder whether she'll suffer the same fate as her predecessors in World War I, when less than a dozen women engineers were allowed to retain their posts in workshops when the men were demobilized, though many of them carried on with their studies and service as research workers. It is hoped, therefore, that the new decision will consolidate their position.

The A. E. U. upholds the principle of equal pay for equal work as between men and women, and will accordingly negotiate for men and women members.

The Transport and General Workers' Union and General and Municipal Workers' Union recently reached an agreement which laid down the rule that no woman over 18, working in a war factory, should earn less than 50 shillings weekly. The previous minimum had been 43 shillings. The agreement does not affect those women who have replaced men and are receiving "rate for the job." That is, a fixed rate for a job whether a man or a woman is doing it. The half million women concerned are mostly those who work on machines under the supervision of men.

As It's Done in Denmark

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Before the occupation of Denmark by the Nazis I was a guest in the home of Danish friends, in Copenhagen, during the Christmas holidays.

I was impressed by the helpful spirit of the big family towards the mother, by the application of a most commendable Danish Christmas custom. The Danes start their Christmas festivities on Christmas Eve with a big family dinner. After the meal everyone gets busy and helps mother clear the table, wash and put away the dishes, sweep the dining room and kitchen and sees to it that every pot and pan is in its proper place, ready for the next meal. Then the fun begins and lasts until Christmas bells usher in another Christmas day.

The traditional Danish Christmas celebration calls for the serving of rice porridge for the first course. In someone's serving will be found one lone almond that entitles the finder to a special gift. While father is busily carving, the others amuse themselves watching the winner open his prize package.

A Danish Christmas is not complete without the traditional Christmas cookies. They are so tasty and so little known here in America that I am going to give two recipes. Both are for large families, so I would suggest that they be halved; or if you follow the directions below, pack some of the cookies in tightly-closed tin containers. The cookies will keep for some time.

Danish Christmas Cookie No. 1

1 cup sugar
1½ cups butter
1 teaspoon baking powder
5 cups flour
2 eggs slightly beaten
For the top of the cookies, white of one egg and ground nuts mixed with sugar.

Cream sugar and butter until crumbly, then add eggs, baking powder and work in the flour a little at a time. Knead dough until it no longer sticks to the hands and chill for about a half-hour before using. Roll out in quarter-inch sheets and cut into rounds. Brush the top of each cookie with white of egg, then sprinkle on ground nuts and sugar. Bake 10 to 15 minutes in a 350-degree oven.

Danish Christmas Cookie No. 2

6 egg yolks
2 whole eggs
⅔ cup sugar
1 cup butter
2 tablespoons evaporated milk (a substitute for heavy cream for which the original recipe calls)
1 teaspoon grated lemon peel
4 cups flour

Cream together the eggs, sugar, cream and butter; then add lemon peel and the flour, a little at a time. (If necessary, take more flour.) The dough must be very firm but not too stiff to roll out in ⅛-inch sheets. Cut into oblong strips about 1 by 4 inches and with knife make a lengthwise slit an inch long down the center of each. Pull one end of dough through this hole, twist the ends and fry in deep fat until a light brown in color. Drain on absorbent paper.

J. W. H.

Preserve Old Spanish Customs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Oh, of course, I'm going home for Christmas."

Señora Isabel de Palencia, who was Republican Spain's Minister to Sweden and Finland, has been lecturing in the United States this fall, working in the interest of Spanish refugees now in the Western Hemisphere, and of Spain after the war—a Spain where men and women can live in peace and security. But when the Christmas season comes, she will return with her husband to Mexico City which is now "home" to her.

"Not only for ourselves but for other Spaniards now in Mexico, I must be there," she explains. "Those who have not homes of their own will come to us on Christmas."

There are many customs in Mexico which are like those in Spain at the Christmas season, says Señora de Palencia, and her eyes glow with love and gratitude as she tells of the great kindness of the Mexican people to the hundreds of Spaniards who have sought refuge there since the time of the Spanish revolution.

Several days before Christmas, a model "Bethlehem" is built. At the top of the mountain, in the background, is always Herod's castle. Down the mountain side come the Wise Men and peasants who are moved down a little nearer to the manger each day, all "arriving" and being placed in the manger, near the figures of Mary and Jesus, on Christmas Eve.

Last year, says Señora de Palencia, she had the enthusiastic assistance of her little grandchild, now aged four years, in building the Bethlehem. "What else shall we put there?" she asked him. In Spanish, he replied, "We should have a filling station."

After the children have enjoyed the lighted candles and the tree (an added feature not traditionally Spanish) on Christmas Eve, they are tucked in bed and then the grown-ups have the festive supper. First there are elaborate hors d'oeuvres, then boiled red cabbage with vinegar over it and, in Spain, a fish called besugo. In Mexico, where this is not available, gauchinango is substituted. Then fowl or lamb is served and finally special sweetmeats, made for the occasion with almond paste as the basic ingredient. Afterwards, traditional Christmas music is sung.

It is such a Christmas observance the Spaniards who have found new homes through the generous protection of the Mexican Government and the open hearts of the Mexican people, will celebrate there this season, says Señora de Palencia.

J. A. A.

Chop Suey Has Variations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Sorry, no more bean sprouts for the duration," announced the grocer as I was ordering the usual ingredients for chop suey.

Perhaps, thought I, it will taste the same without the sprouts. So I cut up the two large bunches of celery from Jim's garden, and tossed it into the pan with the pork and onions. Later I tasted the mixture and realized that the lack of sprouts was very apparent. So down to the preserve closet I went, then to the vegetable bin—and presto, the resulting chop suey, though not quite orthodox, won high praise from its consumers.

Here is our duration rule:

1 lb. pork cut in small cubes
4 large onions
2 bunches celery
¼ cabbage
1 pint canned summer squash
¼ to ½ cup soy sauce
salt to taste.

Brown pork cubes, add onions and celery and cabbage cut fine. Cover with water, simmer gently till vegetables are soft and pork tender. Add summer squash and soy sauce. Thicken liquor with cornstarch paste, bring to a boil, and let stand several hours to blend. Serve with noodles and Chinese rice.

M. S. C.

Have a Merry Mix-Up Party

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In these days, when party-giving is of the informal kind and many times centers around a group of young service men, it's always useful to know a few good games, the sort that help the guests get acquainted. The Merry Mix-Up is one of these.

In this game everyone has something active to do, the queerer the better, and everyone will get well acquainted because in a few moments all the players will be in a mix-up that will cause laughter and enjoyment. Thus it is especially good for holiday gatherings, large parties, or a crowd of young people suddenly deciding to play a game. It requires little time to prepare, and the only equipment needed is some chairs.

The game consists of following directions, each of which should be written on a separate slip of paper. Slips are shuffled and each player draws one. When everyone is ready, the leader says, "Go!" and every player starts at once to follow the directions on his slip. Then the fun and confusion begin, because all players are doing different things at the same time. When all tangles have been straightened out from that round, the slips are again shuffled and drawn and this method is followed as long as is desired.

Here are a few directions. Use these and originate 25 more, equally simple and amusing:

Take seven steps to the right and sit down (chair or not) and whirl your arms seven times.

Turn around twice and walk ahead until you bump into someone, then say "excuse me" to five people.

Shake hands five times with the fifth person you see.

Move two chairs to the center of the room, sit in first one and then the other as fast as possible five times.

Do whatever the person nearest you is doing.

Do exactly the opposite to what the person nearest you is doing.

Close your eyes, walk ten steps to the right and ten steps ahead, then keep nodding your head.

Walk five steps backwards and jump up and down five times.

Cross the room, face the wall and do five gymnastic exercises.

Open a door (any door) four times and greet an imaginary person, then say "goodby" and close it four times.

Cross your arms and legs and walk around the room.

Take five steps to the left and follow someone around the room.

Stand in the middle of the room and mark time, saying "Hayfoot, Strawfoot" for two minutes.

Go to five different people and say everything they say and nothing else.

Join hands with someone and pretend you are both dipping in the ocean. If you can't find a partner, dip by yourself.

With your hands behind your back, pretend you are skating up and down the room.

Pretend the room is the ocean and you are diving and swimming.

Shake hands with everyone.

Ask five separate persons if they have found your dog, and show how he barks.

Tag four people, skipping to the nearest person, running to the next, hopping to the next and trotting to the next.

Put two chairs in the middle of the room. Sit down in one and talk loudly to an imaginary person in the other.

Windsors Visit Army Air Post

By the Associated Press

Palm Beach, Fla.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor were guests of Col. Paul E. Burrows yesterday at the Morrison Field Headquarters of the Caribbean Wing of the Army's Air Transport Command.

The Duke and the Commandant spent much of the morning about the field, in West Palm Beach and District and the Gulf-Sea frontire, They came here for a few days in the hangars. The Army announced that the Duke inspected a Flying Fortress that had been turned over to the British Government, but did not specify for what specific use.

The Duchess arrived with Mrs. Burrows for lunch with the Duke and Colonel Burrows at the field.

The Windsors are visiting at the Palm Beach home of Herbert Pulitzer, only United States officer of the R. A. F. stationed in Nassau.

Today, the Duke is scheduled to meet Admiral James L. Kauffman, Commandant of the Seventh Naval District and the Gulf-Sea frontier, in Miami, presumably for a discussion of joint defense problems. The Duke, as Governor of the Bahamas, is also Commander in Chief of the string of British Colonial Islands off the Florida Coast.

Use That Old Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In these times when we are urged to explore attic and cellar for forgotten possessions that may be put to new uses, why not, for instance, bring out that discarded little table from your own or your children's childhood? By giving it a good scrubbing with soap and water, and a little additional attention, it can be turned into a lovely coffee or end-table for your living room—and just the right height, too.

After the table is perfectly clean, it can be refurbished either by rubbing it down with sandpaper or steel wool, followed—a day after—by another steel-wool rubdown, and waxing; or simply waxing.

Dress Up the Inside of Your House, Too

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Would you like to have your home gay with colorful Christmas decorations this season? Would you like something more than the customary Christmas tree in the corner, and a few extra boughs on the mantel or behind the pictures in the living room?

Because you can have it, you know, and without benefit of expensive ornamental trappings so widely displayed in the stores. In fact, you can buy everything you'll need to adorn your home in a distinctive, ingenious fashion, right at any dime store!

How would you like a pair of jumbo imitation candles to flank either side of your fireplace? Take a sheet of colorful Christmas wrapping paper (20 by 30 inches), reinforce it with a sheet of heavy brown paper, roll into a cylinder and hold with Scotch tape. Cut a circle of white cardboard, and anchor it at the top end of the cylinder with the tape. Make a slit in the center of the cardboard, and insert a square of red cellophane (gather the cellophane up and crush it!) to represent the flame. Your candle is complete now except for a smashing big bow of green cellophane tied around its middle.

Many persons put wreaths on the outside of their front doors at Christmas time, but why not ornament the inside, too, with colorful tinselly Christmas twine, string Christmas tree ornaments? Ornaments should be of varying size and color, each on its individual string, no two strings the same length! Tie all the strings together at the top and finish with a splashy big bow of blue cellophane. In among the tree ornaments, attach a few little silver bells, too, and then the tinkle of sleigh bells will announce every Christmas caller.

There are endless ways of decorating your staircase effectively. One of the simplest is to weave red, white and green streamers in and out of the balustrade. Or, in case your supply of cellophane is adequate, take a full width, gather it together, and attach it to the top stair rail, with spool wire, then bring it down the balustrade on a slant, fasten it with the wire, and then carry it up to the newel post. Finish the decoration with enormous cellophane bows at top of staircase and on the newel post, and arrange a cluster of tree ornaments at the lower point.

And to put the finishing touches on your holiday decorating job, do make some Christmas lampshade covers for your smaller table lamps. Buy some of the heavy metallic paper, roll it into a cone of sufficient size to fit over the regular shade. Then unroll and lay the metallic paper on a flat surface, and with a sharp razor blade cut out crescents, miniature fir trees, and stars (which have first been traced on the back side of the paper!). Then roll up again, hold it with a drop or two of mucilage, slip it on the lamp, and press the button. You'll be delighted with the effectiveness of the soft light glowing through the cut-outs!

D. C. D.

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MADONNA Tomato Paste

Wycliffe College: A Name With a Meaning

By G. F. Timpson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stonehouse, Gloucestershire,

What's in a name? Much, in the case of Wycliffe College, normally domiciled in Gloucestershire, England, but transferred during wartime to Cardiganshire, Wales. The founder of the school deliberately chose this name to express his feeling for strong independence of religious thought. So it came about that, while English broading schools are usually denominational, Wycliffe has always opened its doors to boys coming from homes of all creeds; and although the founder, Mr. G. W. Sibly, was a Wesleyan Methodist, one of his earliest students became a Colonial Bishop of the Church of England.

Wycliffe was, in the early 1880's, almost as much a local and day school as a boarding school, but as the years passed the position has gradually changed. Today it has some 280 boarders and 30 or so dayboys. Instead of drawing its pupils mainly from the West Country and South Wales, it has an inflow from all parts of Britain and a sprinkling of pupils from many lands.

Two Main Stages

There have been two main stages in the development of Wycliffe; its 50 years as a private proprietary school, and a further eleven subsequent to its re-foundation as a Public School. This re-foundation, giving permanence to its position in the national life, was almost entirely the work of Old Wycliffians and their friends, and has been amply justified by results. As a private school, Wycliffe was outstanding. It produced a considerable number of men of distinction, including a cabinet minister, the presidents of six National Associations, the vice-chancellor of a modern university, the principal of a Welsh University College, a president of the Alpine Club of Canada who was distinguished as a soldier and administrator, an All-England cricketer, and a number of men of outstanding merit in the medical, railway, and commercial worlds.

Nevertheless its appearance among the Public Schools of Britain drew national attention to its work, and gave it many opportunities to extend its influence. Both in scholarship and in athletics it gained notable successes, and its Scout and Rover expeditions to North Africa, Greece, Palestine, Egypt, Crete, Italy, and Germany, all carried out at miraculously small expense, earned it a high place in the Scouting world, to which it has long made an outstanding contribution. Indeed, the headmaster has recently declared his belief that Scouting serves all other movements and holds the promise of a world of international friendship and of social service, to a degree not possible for any merely national or military youth movement.

Established today in the buildings of St. David's College, Lampeter, amid the high moors of West Wales, Wycliffe is one of the very few large boarding schools of Britain to maintain its numbers. Despite the departure of active members of the staff on war service, a most vigorous and varied community life has developed, especially adapted to wartime conditions. While the famous Scout Troop still goes strong, varying its own exercises with sturdy warwork, an Air Cadet Flight, Home Guard work, fire-watching and fire-fighting groups, extensive gardens and a small farm provide plenty of outlet for national service. The usual athletic program is reduced somewhat, without loss of keenness, and the regular rowing, possible in Gloucestershire, has been replaced by excursions to the sea, by moorland tramps and some mountain climbing. During the summer holidays there have been busy harvest camps in Gloucestershire.

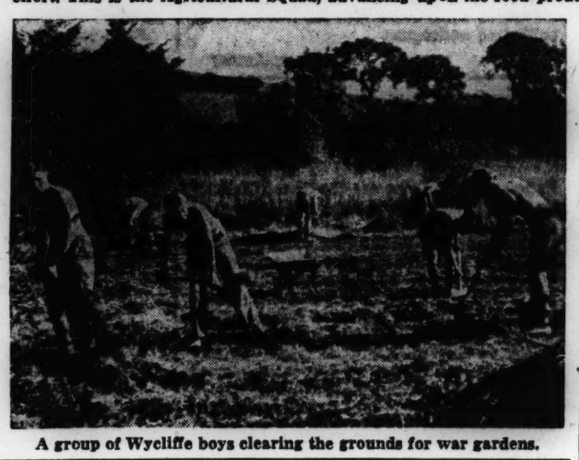
The Whole Boy

Amid all these activities, and the keen life of the Debating, Choral and Dramatic Societies (the last two of which also combine with the Orchestral Society in productions of Gilbert and Sullivan), it might well be asked whether Wycliffe boys do any study. Certainly they do. Those misinformed critics who believe the English Public Schools are homes of luxury and comparative idleness should try a month at one as boy or master. They would very soon be glad to return to ordinary life, unless they like a very active fourteen-hour day. This disturbed atmosphere of wartime is not the easiest for sustained study, but Wycliffe is fortunate in its remoteness from alarms, and not a minute has been lost through air raids or warnings Some fine scholastic successes have been gained.

The reader will probably have gathered that Wycliffe is much more than a place of learning. It has always thought in terms of the whole boy, always tried to ground his thought in religion and to extend his interests to take in all the major national and international questions of the day. The school has no use for social, racial, or national disdain. The Literary and Debating Society, which has met weekly with very few intermissions for fifty-six years, is a miniature House of Commons, and has its own "Hansard" in the very full reports in the school magazine, "The Wycliffe Star," a magazine with a world-wide circulation among Old Wycliffians and their friends. Today the Star shines on a troubled world. Its long list of casualties among Old Wycliffians brings tears to many eyes, but its numerous letters from service men and others on all fronts makes it a remarkable record of the reaction of individuals to present great events by land and sea.

Wycliffe College, a British Public School normally located in Gloucestershire, England, evacuated to Wales early in the war, its buildings taken over by the Government for war uses. Carrying on with a well-maintained enrollment, it is housed in the buildings of St. David's College, Lampeter, in Cardiganshire. Here a Sixth Form Group of Wycliffe boys is seen at the wartime quarters.

Raising food and more food for Britain, and doing their own work, these Wycliffe boys while carrying forward their schooling are at the same time making a valuable contribution to the immediate war effort. This is the Agricultural Squad, advancing upon the food-production front.



A group of Wycliffe boys clearing the grounds for war gardens.

Through the Editor's Window

Manpower and the Children

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Manpower" is a word on everyone's lips. Obviously a nation at war must have manpower. And as our men embark to meet the enemy in the four corners of the earth, "manpower" more and more means "womanpower" on the home front. On every hand today is heard the call for women. The factories need them. The shipyards need them. The Waacs, the Waves and the government offices need them. By the end of 1941 one and a half million were employed. It is said that by the end of 1943 six million will be directly in some form of war work. And among so many not a small number of these will be women who are mothers of young children.

The relationship between problems of children and problems of manpower has been discussed recently under five major headings, at the Delaware White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, by Marshall Field, Chairman of the Citizens Committee of the National White House Conference. "There is every indication that the problems of children are increasing in proportion to the increased demand for manpower," declared Mr. Field. The problems relating to children he grouped under these five points:

1. Day Care of Children of Working Mothers.
2. Wartime Problems of Education.
3. Juvenile Delinquency n Wartime.
4. Child Labor and Youth Employment.
5. Maternal and Child Health.

Day care of children of working mothers has received considerable attention of late, and much is being done in war industry centers to organize day nurseries and recreational facilities, develop "block" systems, and lengthen school days. The pressure exerted upon women to join up, however, intensifies with the need for manpower; and many mothers, hearing the call to patriotic service and not unmindful of the high wages, are sincerely troubled as to where they are more needed—in war work or in the home with their children.

* * *

It is a question that must, of course, be individually answered, but it is also a question that should be carefully thought out. It is probably true that a good day nursery or all-day school may be better for a child than some homes; but it has not been proved that a teacher can really take the place of a mother in a child's life or, furthermore, that a mother can adequately fill her own place after a hard day's work. As Marshall Field brings out: "For years we have been working for social legislation that would enable mothers to care for their own children, and give children an opportunity to develop in a home environment." Every White House Conference on Children in a Democracy has affirmed the desirability of home care for children, and of improving, not substituting for, this home care.

Granted that wartime manpower needs will probably force us for the duration to set aside this as our goal for every child, a peerless goal it remains, and should not be set aside too easily.

* * *

The experience of Britain in dealing with women in war industries is cited by Mr. Field as an example worth studying. In Britain all women from 18 to 45 have been registered. All women are subject to call except two groups: women over 45 and women who have children under 14. "Notice that in spite of England's desperate need for workers, mothers with children under 14 are exempt from call for war work," Mr. Field remarks. These women may get jobs if they wish, of course; but —and this is important—they are encouraged to work only part time.

Experience in Britain has proved that if a mother of a child under 14 works full time, too many people are needed to substitute for her in home duties, the whole family suffers, and problems of juvenile delinquency have too often resulted. This is poor economy.

* * *

British war industries have arranged part-time shifts so that two mothers can share an eight-hour shift, each working four hours. Sometimes these same two or others similarly employed have teamed up to share household duties as well. Other part-time shifts are arranged so that mothers can work only three days a week.

It is too soon to discern what America's Manpower Chief will do about mothers of children under 14, and whether he will see the problems of children in their relation to the problems of raising manpower. The United States is a people's country, however. This means for one thing, that a matter of such importance when seen by the people can be translated into terms of government action.

A Tuesday Column

Your Snapshots For Uncle Sam

The Office of Strategic Services is looking for photographs showing the terrain of foreign lands which may possibly become theaters of war. Many teachers have taken pictures in foreign lands without realizing that these pictures one day might play a part in war. Please go through your photograph albums and pick out all foreign pictures which show as backgrounds landscapes, harbors, beaches, docks, manufacturing plants, oil storage facilities, railroad stations, yards, and tracks, and offer them to the Office of Strategic Services.

The pictures themselves should not be sent at this time but the letters should be written to the Office of Strategic Services, Station G, Box 46, New York City, outlining what each person has in the way of photographs. A questionnaire then will be mailed to each letter writer to be filled in with all the details of what his pictures show. Silhouette shots of islands, air views of cities and harbors or photographs taken from heights are particularly valuable. Pictures will be returned after use upon request.

Evacuees Form Guide Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

"What of the future" is the keynote of the Biennial Report (July, 1940-June, 1942) of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. Reconstruction is the word which begins to emerge in so many of the speeches and books

Dame Kathleen Furse, adviser to the World Committee, says that women of many nationalities who are sheltering in Great Britain are joining with British women in different groups to discuss reconstruction. And this, she says, does not mean re-building everything on the same old lines. Thought is moving too fast for that. But it does mean the collection of material, including food, clothing, etc., to rush where they will be needed as soon as it is possible to do so.

Mrs. Leigh-White, Director of the World Bureau, notes new aspects of considerable importance which it is necessary to watch and plan for. One is the formation in Great Britain of groups of Guides and Eclaireuses among the girls who have been obliged to leave their home country, or whose Government is established in Britain; and another is the need for planning ahead so as to be ready in good time to share in the opportunities which will present themselves everywhere in post-war Europe. A small body of advisers was called together in the autumn of 1941 and has been working on these questions.

The Guides Publication Office announces the completion in Spanish of several items of literature for Guides and Girl Scouts

In July, 1940, American Girl Scouts entertained guests from all over North and South America and Canada. These friendly guests did not like being called "foreigners' and suggested the Spanish name for swallows: Golondrinas. This seems to have been cheerfully agreed to in many countries.

"Thinking Day," the birthday of the late Lord Baden-Powell, the founder of the movement, and the first Chief Scout, was kept in both 1941 and 1942. In many countries it could be kept openly, and it is certain it was celebrated secretly in more than a million hearts. Says Mrs. Rose Kerr, head of the Publication Office, "May the force thus generated by love and prayer be amongst the forces making for peace and harmony in the future!"

Easy Steps to Correct English

Individual Jobs of the Twins 'Who' and 'Whom'

Twenty-second of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman
Written for The Christian Science Monito

DO YOU SAY

THIS	OR	THIS?
1. *Whom* shall I invite?	1.	*Who* shall I invite?
2. *Whom* did Dave mention?	2.	*Who* did Dave mention?

The correct sentences are at the left.

The words *who* and *whom* are pronouns; that is, words used instead of nouns. *Who* is used as a subject of a verb; *whom*, as the object of a verb or of a preposition.

Let us see how to use *who* and *whom* in asking questions:

1. (Who, Whom) may I send?
2. (Who, Whom) shall we interview?
3. (Who, Whom) told you?

We learned this method in Lesson 8: in order to tell what word to use in asking a question, change the question to a statement; that is, change to its natural order (subject first; verb second). Thus, let us change these questions to statements in order to tell whether to use *who* (subject) or *whom* (object).

1. I may send *whom* (*whom*, object of verb *send*).
2. We shall interview *whom* (*whom*, object of verb *interview*).
3. *Who* told you? (This sentence is already in its proper order; *who*, subject of verb *told*.)

Exercise 1

Write the correct form: *who* or *whom*.

Caution: Change question to statement before answering.

1. ..... did Lucille invite?
2. ..... invited Lucille?
3. ..... can I help?
4. ..... will Dave need?
5. ..... will need Dave?
6. ..... did Russell assist?
7. ..... are you sending?

CLAUSES

In order to advance further in our knowledge of *who* and *whom*, we must pass through the land of *clauses*. A clause is a group of related words that can be divided into two parts: (1) a subject (whatever is talked about) and (2) a predicate (whatever is said concerning the subject; in other words, a predicate is whatever remains after the entire subject is eliminated).

SUBJECT	PREDICATE
1. The student	studies.
	(Here, the verb—the word of action—and the predicate are the same.)
2. The student	studies diligently.
	(Here, the predicate includes more than the verb.)
3. The student	studies early and late.
	(Here, again, the predicate includes more than the verb.)

Thus we see that a clause consists of two parts: a subject and a predicate. In this lesson, we are concerned only with clauses introduced by the word *who* or *whom*.

TWO USES FOR WHO AND WHOM

A. *Who* or *whom* can introduce a clause; that is, *who* or *whom* is the *first* word in each clause we are now considering.

B. *Who* is always a subject; *whom* is always an object.

1. There is the boy (whom, who) you recommend.

Change clause to its natural order (subject first): you recommend *whom* (*whom*, object of verb *recommend*). Thus we say: There is the boy *whom* you recommend.

2. There is the boy (who, whom) wishes to work.

The clause is already in its natural order: *who* (subject) wishes to work. Thus we say: There is the boy *who* wishes to work.

Exercise 2

Write either *who* or *whom*. Method. First put clause in natural order. Use *who* as subject of the verb; *whom*, as object.

1. I shall invite ..... you wish.
2. Ronald did not mention ..... he invited.
3. This is the instructor ..... you met.
4. There is the man ..... looks like Gilbert.
5. There is the man..... Gilbert resembles.
6. I have a brother ..... the lecturer knows.
7. I have a brother ..... knows the lecturer.

CONCLUSION: We have started to understand separate jobs of the twins: *who* and *whom*. We can never carelessly employ one to take the place of the other.

At the end of three lessons you will understand how to use *who* and *whom* correctly in many other ways.

* * *

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—Whom, object of did invite; 2—Who, subject of invited; 3—Whom, object of can help; 4—Whom, object of will need; 5—Who, subject of will need; 6—Whom, object of did assist; 7—Whom, object of are sending.

Exercise 2: 1—whom, object of wish; 2—whom, object of invited; 3—whom, object of met; 4—who, subject of looks; 5—whom, object of resembles; 6—whom, object of knows; 7—who, subject of knows.

Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

Girl Guides Train to Help Europe After the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

British Girl Guides and Rangers are going into spartan training here so that they will be ready to help the people of the Occupied Countries of Europe as soon as possible after the War. Hard camping, outdoor cooking, long tramps, driving, forestry, map reading, land work—these are some of the things they are practicing to enable them to relieve suffering among women and children as soon as hostilities end.

The British, American and other Allied Governments are planning to send food, agricultural and other supplies to those needing them, but they are relying on voluntary organizations to train and equip personnel to deal with all aspects of the relief work.

It was felt that the Girl Guide Association's international contacts and the nature of the training which Guiders and Rangers undergo would make them useful members of postwar relief parties. The Association therefore drew up a scheme for volunteers to form "Guide International Service" teams to work with the Guides and Scouts in Poland, Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania, and other countries. The scheme was submitted to the Post-War Requirements Bureau of the Leith-Ross Committee on Post War Relief, which sanctioned its inclusion in the general plan for co-ordinating the relief work of all Voluntary Societies.

300 Already in Training

All who are over 18, and have taken the Guide "Promise" are free to volunteer to train for this service. The work is expected to spread over at least two years after the war ends.

Three hundred volunteers are already in training. It is hoped to get 100 teams, each with about 20 workers. As far as possible each team should be mobile, having its own lightweight camping kit, field kitchen equipment, and its own means of motor transport, trucks and mobile canteens. The teams are to be made up only of trained workers, the personnel being varied according to the work to be undertaken. Some teams, for example, might have a preponderance of land workers to cultivate devastated areas, others might need more field-kitchen cooks or child-welfare workers. It is felt that in every case the teams should include at least two driver-mechanics with a knowledge of car maintenance.

Outpost Work

It is felt these Ranger Teams will play an important part in the role of advance party and outpost work, going ahead of the organized relief, cooking, organizing camps for those people trying to return to their homes from Germany, and giving assistance in remote villages and on farms.

"We all realize that the work is likely to be very hard and difficult," a British Ranger volunteer told the press here recently. "We are going to do a job of work. None of us regard it as a holiday abroad. We are preparing for conditions worse, in some cases, than have obtained during the war."

Week Ends in Camp

Those who have already volunteered are spending their week ends in camp, learning to do without luxuries and taking every scrap of equipment they need with them. During blackout evenings in winter they study the geography, history, language, folklore and culture of the countries they hope to help. In vacations they work in fruit-picking or forestry camps.

"We eat, sleep and dream Poland," said one Ranger volunteer who hopes to be sent to that country.

"The Guides and Scouts of Poland are relying on their British brothers and sisters," Madam Olga Malkowska, Founder of the Polish Guides, said on welcoming the teams on behalf of that country. "The people of Poland are sick at heart. They will need the kind smile and the friendliness which a Girl Guide can give almost as much as food and shelter."

A Welcome to Greece was conveyed by Mademoiselle Tsouderos, daughter of the Greek Prime Minister, who was herself a Girl Guide in that country before they were disbanded.

The Fourth Democracy

Much used and abused, much defined and redefined, are the words "education" and "democracy." Recently Vice-President Henry Wallace used them again and made international headlines.

He was talking about the ideals the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R. have in common. He named four: economic democracy, ethnic democracy, democracy in the treatment of women, and educational democracy.

Of educational democracy, Vice-President Wallace said this:

"The fourth democracy, which has to do with education, is based fundamentally on belief in ethnic democracy. It is because Stalin pushed educational democracy with all the power that he could command that Russia today is able to resist Germany. The Russian people for generations have had a great hunger to learn to read and write, and when Lenin and Stalin gave them the opportunity, they changed in twenty years from a nation which was 90 per cent illiterate to a nation of which nearly 90 per cent are able to read and write.

"Russia has had a great admiration for the American system of technical education and public libraries. If she can continue during the next twenty years the progress made in the past twenty, she will surpass the United States. If, in the future, Russia comes wholeheartedly into the family of nations, we may expect Russian scientists to make contributions to human welfare which equal those of any nation in the world. In any event the Russian scientists will most assuredly be doing their best to place the results of science more definitely at the service of the average man and woman. Patents based on Russian scientific work will not be held out of use to benefit international cartels."

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The Home Forum

The Need of Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE rich and eloquent literature of Negro folk songs there is a familiar spiritual, born of the humbleness of heart which inspired this treasured portion of American music:

"Not my father, not my mother, but it's me, O Lord,
Standin' in de need of prayer.
Not my sister, not my brother, but it's me, O Lord,
Standin' in de need of prayer."

Prayer is an individual privilege and responsibility, by which each person may elevate himself to a more boundless view of man's true spiritual nature. This privilege cannot be entrusted to another, nor can the responsibility be shifted to more dependable shoulders. What is commonly called "salvation"—that is, the recognition and demonstration of man's spiritual oneness with God—must be worked out by each individual in the still watches of his own prayers, either here or hereafter; and there is no time like the present.

One of the most common devices of evil is to trick its victims into believing that the adjustment of inharmonious conditions must begin in the thought and actions of "my sister" or "my brother." Our human experience is the visible manifestation of our thinking, and we must realize that whatever unhappiness we seem to be suffering, stems from our own wrong beliefs and concepts, and must be corrected there. Only devout and faithful prayer can right the wrong and bring forth a recognition of Truth and its blessings. Human scheming and adjusting will not do it. Material remedies will not do it. Nothing but righteous, humble prayer can bring permanent peace and satisfaction out of seemingly distressing circumstances.

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The very foundation of Christian Science practice is understanding prayer. Students of this Science are taught among their first lessons that prayer cannot change God, since He is unalterable Principle, steadfast spiritual Mind, and Love. But it certainly can change us. Prayer is not designed to benefit God, for He is already perfect; however, through its means, the humble cleansing of our thoughts, desires, and motives draws us irresistibly closer to God, the source of all good.

The need of prayer, which Christian Science enjoins upon its students, was also urged by Jesus upon his followers, and practiced by him. In the closing days of his ministry, he left his disciples one evening and withdrew into the dark silence of the garden of Gethsemane. Jesus knew that in three brief years he had performed spiritual wonders with daily regularity. He knew that he had planted the seeds of true Christianity, which would enable its adherents to do what he had done. But he did not trust to past victories to see him through this ordeal and bring forth the triumph of the coming experience. He prayed. He prayed for himself as well as for those, his students, over whom his heart yearned.

Surely, if the greatest Christian of all time felt the acute need of continuous prayer, we who profess to follow him can do no less. **"Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation"** (Matthew 26:41), was Jesus' last fervent appeal to his students; and then he added, as a pointed reminder to these men who had slept in his hour of sore trial, **"The spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak."**

♪ ♪ ♪

Mary Baker Eddy, who in her mature years discovered Christian Science and gave it to the world, seemed from a child destined for great spiritual achievements. She early learned the power of righteous prayer, and turned to it with increasing frequency as she encountered the ceaseless human woes which were gradually driving her toward the compelling conviction and proof that matter is unreal—an illusion.

In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she has included a chapter on Prayer, so exalted, so tender, so spiritually true, that only God could have poured the message into her waiting thought. The familiar opening sentence reads, **"The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God,—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love"** (p. 1). And then she continues with inspired explanations of prayer—its power, and the necessity of its effectual use for the establishment of good in human experience.

So, as we progress in our upward way to better and holier living, we learn that each individual is himself continually "standin' in de need of prayer." And when sincere, devout prayer becomes habitual with us, we shall find that it does not matter if our words are halting; but God does require our petitions and declarations to be honest and pure, even those in the uttermost recesses of our hearts. We need this exalting prayer, for nothing else is going to heal permanently the ills of the world.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Star in Winter

I saw a star once on a winter night,
Five-pointed miracle of light.
The hill whereon I stood was cold, was white
With the first snow,
And all the world that I could see below
Was like a field where snow-plants grow.
But in the sky a single lonely star
Was warm and bright as any candle lit
Along the night.
Do not ask how this thing came to be.
Go to the hill and ask the star
That will return when in the sky
The first snow-stars begin to burn.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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"THE WATER CARRIER": *A Painting by Camille Pissarro*

THIS CANVAS was painted in 1874, a momentous year when an independent show was modestly displayed in a business office in Paris. This display launched a number of young, inventive painters who were not admitted to the regular exhibitions. Among them were Pissarro, Sisley, Cézanne, Monet, Guillaumin, Renoir, and Berthe Morisot, an amazing group of potential celebrities. A critic reviewing this exhibition called the painters "Impressionists," a derisive label from his point of view. The name persisted, assuming with the passing years dignity and honor.

This landscape was painted by Camille Pissarro on the banks of the Oise River. He did several canvases at the time, in his searching effort to capture the peculiar quality of natural light. The forthcoming years were full of difficulties for Pissarro; even when his canvases were shown, they were priced at appallingly low sums. Nevertheless, he continued to work with honesty and devotion. The years have proved him a master of equal rank with his more widely publicized colleagues.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Paris Was Then Three Cities in One

THE PARIS of three hundred and fifty years ago, the Paris of the fifteenth century, was already a gigantic city. We Parisians are mistaken as to the area that the city has gained since then. From the time of Louis XI, Paris has not grown more than one-third; and it has certainly lost more beauty than it has acquired through size. Paris was born, as we know, on that old island of the Cité which is appropriately shaped like a cradle. The shore of this island was its first boundary, the Seine its first moat. For several centuries Paris remained an island with two bridges—one to the north, and one to the south—and with two bridge-heads which were both its gates and its fortresses, the Grand Châtelet on the Right Bank, and the Petit Châtelet on the Left Bank.

Then, as early as the first dynasty, Paris, ill-at-ease and lacking elbow room, leaped across the water. At that moment, beyond the Grand and Petit Châtelets, a first girdle of walls and towers began to broach on the country on both sides of the Seine. Few traces of this enclosure remained as late as the last century. To-day only their memory endures, and here and there a tradition. . . . Little by little, the tide of houses pushed out from the heart of the town, overflowed, eroded, wore down, and effaced this enclosure. Philip Augustus made a second dike. He imprisoned Paris in a chain of strong, high towers. For more than a century the houses multiplied and jostled against each other. . . . At last the houses jumped over the wall erected by Philip Augustus, and scampered joyously across the plain—as disordered and capricious as runaways. Then they settled down, cut up the fields into gardens, and took their ease. As early as 1367 the town extended so far into the outskirts that a new enclosure became necessary.

Charles V built it. But a town like Paris is in perpetual growth. . . .

In the fifteenth century, Paris was still divided into three absolutely distinct and separate cities—the Cité, the Université, and the Ville. Each had its individual physiognomy, its peculiarities, its manners, its customs, its privileges, its history.

The Cité, situated on the Island, was the oldest, the smallest, and the mother of the two others. It was like a little old woman squeezed in between two big handsome daughters.

The Université covered the Left Bank of the Seine all the way from La Tournelle to the Tour de Nesle. . . . Its wall gouged into the countryside where Julian had built his baths. The hill of Ste.-Geneviève was included. The apex of this curve was the Porte Papale, present site of the Panthéon.

The Ville, which was the largest of the three sections of Paris, occupied the Right Bank. . . . The Ville reached even farther into the country than the Université. The extreme limit of the enclosure of the Ville (that of Charles V) was set by the gates of St.-Denis and St.-Martin, the sites of which still remain. Each of these major divisions of Paris was a town in itself—but a town too specialized to be complete, a town which could not exist without the two others. In appearance, also, they were utterly different. In the Cité, churches abounded; in the Ville, palaces; in the Université, colleges.—From "Notre-Dame de Paris," by VICTOR HUGO. (1831.)

Nécessité de la Prière

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AUX ÉTATS-UNIS, les vieux chants religieux des Nègres constituent un riche trésor; la musique et les paroles en sont à la fois éloquentes et naïves, comme dans ce cantique qui s'inspire d'une touchante humilité:

"C'est moi qui ai besoin de prier, ô Seigneur,
Et non pas mon père ou ma mère!
C'est surtout moi qui devrais prier, ô Seigneur,
Plutôt que ma sœur ou mon frère!"

La prière est un privilège et une responsabilité individuels, permettant à chacun d'atteindre les hauteurs d'où l'on voit la vraie nature spirituelle de l'homme. Ce n'est point un privilège qu'on passe à son prochain, ni une responsabilité dont on se décharge sur autrui. Ce que les hommes ont coutume d'appeler "le salut" — la connaissance et la démonstration du rapport spirituel unissant l'homme à Dieu — demande un effort individuel; soit ici-bas soit dans l'au-delà, chacun doit y travailler avec ferveur, pendant les veilles silencieuses que remplit la prière; et nul moment n'est plus propice que l'heure où nous sommes.

Pour tromper ses victimes, le mal a souvent recours à la ruse suivante: il leur fait croire que la correction des inharmonies doit commencer dans la pensée et les actes de "ma sœur" ou "mon frère." Notre carrière humaine est la manifestation visible de notre penser; il nous faut savoir que les maux, l'abattement dont nous paraissons souffrir, ont leur source dans nos croyances et nos concepts erronés; c'est donc là que doit se faire la rectification. Seule la prière fidèle et fervente redresse les torts et fait reconnaître la Vérité, riche en bénédictions. Les combinaisons, les manœuvres humaines s'avéreraient impuissantes. Les remèdes matériels sont inefficaces. Rien d'autre que la prière humble et juste ne peut apporter, dans des circonstances apparemment pénibles, la paix et la satisfaction permanentes.

La prière faite avec compréhension est le fondement même de la pratique en Science Chrétienne. Ceux qui étudient cette Science apprennent bientôt que la prière ne saurait changer Dieu, car Il est Principe immuable, Entendement spirituel, Amour ferme et constant. Mais elle peut certainement nous changer. La prière ne saurait prétendre faire quelque chose pour Dieu, qui est déjà parfait; en revanche, si nous sommes humbles, elle purifie nos pensées, nos désirs, nos mobiles, et nous sommes irrésistiblement attirés vers Dieu, source de tous les biens.

La Science Chrétienne appuie beaucoup sur la nécessité de la prière; Jésus faisait de même, exhortant ses disciples à prier et leur en donnant l'exemple. Un soir, tout à la fin de son ministère, au jardin de Gethsémané, il s'éloigna de ses disciples et resta seul dans un lieu d'ombre et de silence. Le Maître savait que pendant trois ans, il avait accompli jour après jour de grandes œuvres spirituelles. Il savait que la semence du vrai christianisme avait été plantée et qu'en s'y montrant fidèles, les hommes pourraient faire les mêmes œuvres que lui. Mais il ne jugea pas que les victoires passées suffiraient à le soutenir dans l'épreuve et à l'en faire triompher. Il pria, pour lui-même et pour les disciples qu'il aimait tant.

Si le Chrétien par excellence sentait la nécessité de prier sans cesse, ne doit-il pas en être de même pour nous, qui faisons profession de le suivre? "Veillez et priez, afin que vous ne tombiez pas en tentation" (Matthieu 26:41) — telle fut la fervente exhortation de Jésus à ses disciples; puis il ajouta, car ils avaient dormi pendant que le Maître luttait contre l'angoisse: "L'esprit est prompt, mais la chair est faible."

Mary Baker Eddy qui, parvenue à l'âge mûr, découvrit la Science Chrétienne et la donna au monde, montra dès l'enfance des dispositions annonçant de grandes œuvres spirituelles. Elle avait appris de bonne heure le pouvoir de la vraie prière; elle y eut recours d'une manière croissante lorsqu'elle dut faire face aux multiples épreuves qui l'obligeaient à monter toujours plus haut pour atteindre à cette irrésistible conviction, appuyée par des preuves: la matière est irréelle, illusoire.

Dans son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures*, Mrs. Eddy nous a donné un chapitre sur la Prière, remarquable par son élévation spirituelle; ce message à la fois si tendre et si vrai venait certainement de Dieu, car Lui seul pouvait satisfaire ainsi l'attente d'un cœur qui cherchait la vérité. On en cite souvent la première phrase, où beaucoup trouvent le réconfort: "La prière qui réforme les pécheurs et guérit les malades est une foi absolue dans le fait que tout est possible à Dieu, — une compréhension spirituelle de Dieu, un amour détaché de soi-même" (p. 1). L'auteur nous donne ensuite des explications inspirées concernant la prière et son pouvoir; elle montre qu'il est nécessaire d'y avoir recours si l'on veut que le bien prévale dans l'existence quotidienne.

Ainsi, poursuivant notre marche ascendante vers une vie meilleure et plus sainte, nous apprenons que chacun a continuellement "besoin de prier." Lorsque la prière fervente et sincère devient notre attitude habituelle, nous constatons que le manque d'éloquence n'est pas un obstacle; mais Dieu demande que nos requêtes et nos déclarations soient pures et loyales, qu'elles viennent du fond du cœur. Nous avons besoin de cette prière qui nous élève, car rien d'autre ne peut guérir d'une manière permanente les maux dont souffre le monde.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

By Reading In, Not Through Books

I READ FEW BOOKS THROUGH. I remember writing on the last page of one that I had successfully mastered, *perlegi*, with the sense that it was a great triumph to have read quite through a volume of such size. But I have always read in books rather than *through* them, and always with more profit from the books I read *in* than the books I read *through*; for when I set out to read *through* a book, I always felt that I had a task before me, but when I read in a book it was the page or the paragraph that I wanted, and which left its impression and became a part of my intellectual furniture.—From "Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes," by JOHN T. MORSE, JR. (Boston, Houghton, Mifflin.)

Huck and Emma

STASIA LAID A COUPLE of our books on the table. "There!" she said. "Don't let anyone ever accuse me of not bringing back the books I borrow—But how queer they look together! I don't know what Emma would say if she had to associate with Huckleberry Finn."

"She'd probably give him a lecture and buy him a new suit of clothes," I suggested.

"Like the Widow Douglas," said Stasia.

"Oh, no, the Widow never lectured."

"Well, I wouldn't know. I didn't read very far. I'm afraid I don't understand why 'Huckleberry Finn' is a classic. But 'Emma,' *that*, of course! Just the same, it might have been good for Emma to have to deal with a Huck."

"Apparently they are both immortals, so maybe she has—or will."

♪ ♪ ♪

The Captain said to the Staff Sergeant: "A Mrs. Knightley, Donwell Abbey, Donwell, Surrey, will take an American soldier for Sunday dinner. She wants one who has never had an opportunity of being entertained in an English home before, a private, and 'one from the humbler walks of life.' I take it you can find someone to fill the bill?"

"*Can I?*" said the Staff Sergeant.

"Very well. Here's the address."

The Staff Sergeant found his man washing dishes. "Private Finn, if you've got a clean uniform," said he, "you won't need to do K. P. for your Sunday dinner."

By chance, Private Finn did have a clean uniform.

Spruce clothes, even Uncle Sam's, were irksome to one who had gone barefoot and worn overalls most of his life. This time a general's stars would hardly have sufficed to keep him in countenance under the brilliant gaze of the erect, white-haired old lady who received him in her drawing-room. Emma, indefinitely aged, had retained something of the radiance she had when she first went to Donwell long ago as the master's wife.

♪ ♪ ♪

An experienced hostess, she now set out to put her guest at ease by making him talk. "My good man, in what part of the States do you live?"

"I come from Missouri, ma'am."

"Missouri? I know Mississippi, but that is a river."

"It's a state, too, but I live in Missouri. The river rolls along the aidge of it."

"What is it like? I've wondered about the river."

"The river is like—the Mississippi River is like—" Private Finn spread his hands wide, with longing beyond his words.

"I see," Emma meditated. "And your family? I suppose they are living there."

"I ain't got any family."

"Ah, how unfortunate. How long since you lost them?"

"I never did have any. 'Cept Pap and I don't reckon he counted much."

♪ ♪ ♪

Emma frowned. "I dislike hearing you speak in that fashion, young man. Have you no relatives at all?"

"Yes'm. Aunt Sally."

"I suppose you live with her."

"No. No, ma'am."

"But why not?"

"She wanted to civilize me."

"Just what do you mean by being civilized, Private Finn?"

"Well—good clothes, meals run by the clock, school when you're a kid, being cramped up in the house, not being able to go fishing and camping when you have a hankering to—having all the time to do what somebody tells you to—"

"I am sure, young man, that you wish to do what is right and respectable. Good sense and good manners become anyone, whatever his station in life."

"But a feller don't need to be *told* all the time, does he, ma'am? Every feller's got a conscience inside of him that's always going for him, harder than any nice old lady—"

Just what did Mrs. Knightley say to that? Why, the right thing, of course, as she always did. "Private Finn, you may take me in to dinner."

♪ ♪ ♪

They sat at table together and were served in dignity by a butler who had been at Donwell longer than his mistress. She kept the conversation moving.

"What was your occupation at home?"

"I reckon you might say fishing."

"A worthy occupation. Ah, our brave fishermen!"

"Well, I don't know as you'd say that about my fishing. You see, I didn't rightly have an occupation. When I was twelve—thirteen years old, another feller named Sawyer and me found a treasure—six thousand dollars apiece, and Judge Thatcher invested it for us so it's fetched us a dollar apiece a day the year round. So fishing's just my fun."

"I wish my agent knew your Judge Thatcher!" smiled Emma.

♪ ♪ ♪

Except for that brief gleam, the Mississippi rover and the lady to whom a trip from Donwell to Bath was an event spoke different languages and, before the meal was over, wandered farther and farther apart, he so happy-go-lucky, she so fastidious in the observance of her code.

Private Finn was noncommittal when he got back to camp. All he said was: "Lemme get off these shoes!"

As for Emma, she said nothing whatever; but, as a lady of intelligence and energy, addressed herself to the next item on her list of obligations.

♪ ♪ ♪

I have put "Emma" and "Huckleberry Finn" away on the shelves. "Emma" over at the left, buttressed by Kipling, who was devoted to "Our Jane," and "Huckleberry Finn" off to the extreme left. In between is a solid insulation of history and biography.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

At an Airport In Arabia

AEROPLANES NOW LAND beside Kuwait. Their clean and shining aluminium so close to the city wall makes one feel that history is treated as newspaper headlines treat grammar—the connecting links are all left out. On the flat ground where desert borage and small grasses push their way, Imperial Airways passengers stroll twice a week with stiff and alien walk, like the animated meteorites they are; the air-gauge bellies out above the wind-bitten mud of the gatehouse: a noise of tilted petrol tins clanks in the sun; but the camel riders from Najd scarce turn their heads now to look at Modernity before the shadow of the gate absorbs them, where policemen ask for the desert news, lounging on a bench inside made shiny with much sitting.

The wall as a matter of fact is not old. It was built in 1916, hastily in three months against Wahabi raiders; but it might be any age, slapped up with mud, with an inner raised walk and small steep-staired towers at intervals, and three gates between sea and sea. And the police who sit in the three gatehouses might also be dated as you please, Rip Van Winkles from any time except our own. . . . As I stroll by and say "Peace upon you," they invite me to share whatever their meal may be, and send messages to the P. A., immaculately groomed and half their age, who looks at the aeroplane, unconscious that the three old veterans are referring to him as their father.

In the springtime most of Kuwait picnics in the desert and parties of women trail their black gowns and hidden faces under the gateway. Small donkeys with enormous ears trot in with lime and out with water: smugglers move about the village of huts which has grown up since the customs law of neighbouring Iraq has made the risk worth while: and, sight most beautiful, held no doubt by our unconscious memories from the very earliest days of tribal man, in the late afternoon the flocks of goats return with their goatherds, pour like black velvet through the nail-studded door, across the empty open space with the sunlit wall and its towers behind them, until they reach the appointed place where their several owners—who pay three annas a month for this service—come to disentangle and take them to their homes.—From "Baghdad Sketches," by FREYA STARK. (New York: Dutton.)

First Snow

Quietly,
At first heavy, almost rain,
The snow fills the air
And falls upon the sloping fields
And the green lake;

Then slowly the snow,
As far as the eye can reach,
Becomes light,
Seems to float
Unwilling to drop to earth.

And, in the morning
Wherever one goes
There is a new stillness
Fine as a bluebell,
On the land.

ROGER CHALLIS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

How About a Cooling Off Period? ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

The proposal for a comfortable "cooling-off" period after this war between the armistice and the peace treaty, has many practical and theoretical points to commend it.

Metternich has been criticized for letting the Congress of Vienna dance for nearly half a year in 1814, but perhaps he did a wise thing after all. If the Congress of Paris in 1919 had spent a little more time dancing, modern writers intimate, the world now would be a happier place. Passions might have subsided, as they may, it is urged, after this war if the cooling-off period is put into effect. A period of two or three years is being mentioned, or even longer.

There are difficulties about the plan, however, and when all is said and done one is left uncertain as to whether the scheme will work. The question is important now because upon its decision depends whether we shall begin to talk about peace terms at once or shall shove the whole thing aside, in the hope that there will be several years of a long armistice in which to reach decisions.

Strong Demand for Speed

There certainly will be a strong demand for speed right at the moment when the armistice is signed. The German state will collapse. The Allies must police Germany. Europe will be in a condition of hunger and anarchy that will shake the very structure of civilization. Instant action must be taken to meet the emergency.

But unexpected things may occur and conditions set up at this juncture are likely to be frozen for good. The new and liberated nations in World War I did things before the peace conference that could not be undone later. They set up armies and established governments. President Wilson and his colleagues rushed through the Versailles Treaty and it was signed 7½ months after the armistice, which is probably a minimum for winding up a world war. But even by then certain things had jelled. The situation remains plastic for only a limited period. A cooling-off interval is certainly good in theory and may work in practice, but part of the job of winding up a war must be done in a hurry.

To take one instance, Egon Ranshofen-Wertheimer, in his book "Victory Is Not Enough," describes with keen insight the probable state of German thinking when capitulation comes. Nazis have erected a state-deity, and created the dogma that their Moloch-edifice is necessary for the preservation of "European civilization." Hard as it is for us to understand their point of view, masses of Germans really believe this idea. When their deity cracks and crumbles, they will be stupefied. Action by the Allies at that point must be firm and instantaneous, the author says. This time the Germans must be made to see that they have been conquered, every symbol of office must be taken, and there never again should be a myth that they laid down their invincible arms to a tricky peace offer. The very abnegation of the German temperament at this crisis and the German's docility in taking orders from constituted authority will make the path of the United Nations easier if they act justly, sternly, and above all—quickly.

How About United States?

That is one place, obviously, where speed is necessary. It does not rule out a cooling-off period later. But how about conditions in the United States itself? More than on any country the terms of this peace are going to depend on the dominating United States. How long after the war, while European conditions are still malleable, will America keep its intense interest in organizing permanent peace? There are many who believe a great boom will follow the war. America may turn its attention to money-getting, as it certainly will turn its attention to filling postwar gaps in consumer goods.

An election will intervene, maybe two elections. The question of a better world order may become a partisan issue as it did in 1920, although the result probably will turn, as in the past, on domestic rather than international matters.

The cooling-off period may cool American interest in world affairs. Furthermore, what happens to American war controls after the armistice, which Congress has voted to the President "for the emergency," and which presumably would continue until the peace treaty is signed?

It is easy to raise these question and, of course, much harder to answer them. The cooling-off period is certainly a good idea on paper and it may work out well in practice. But it would be tragedy if public discussion of peace terms were dropped in the meantime on the complacent theory that the whole thing may be thrashed out later at leisure.

Country Speaks: Pennsylvania

'E' for Excellence, and Emporium ..... *By Robert M. Hallett*

Although Emporium, a small town nestled in the foothills of the Alleghenies of north central Pennsylvania, is geographically far removed from the war and the pulse and throb of the great centers of war industries, its heart and every effort are not More than 2,800 men and women out of the town's 4,000 population labor around the clock in two plants of the Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., turning out radio tubes and other vital radio devices for the tanks, airplanes and armed services of America and its allies on all fronts the world over.

For many months citizens of this Cameron County town labored long and hard without recognition—their only reward the feeling of work well done.

National attention was focused on the community recently, however, when Lieut. Gen. J. T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff of the United States Army, a native boy who made good, and Rear Admiral C. W. Fisher came to Emporium with a party of company officials, New York newspapermen and other Army and Navy officers to pay tribute to the fine job the town's workers have been doing for the war program.

The Army-Navy "E" burgee was unfurled ove the plant and "E' pins fastened on the lapels o workers

If winning the "E' award was not enough evi dence of the workers' awareness of the crucia issues of the war, their attention at the ceremonie held in the field in front of the plant gave further testimony. They listened with quiet, intense inter est to General McNarney, who spoke to them as "neighbors"; to Admiral Fisher and others who sought to bring home to them the importance of their work in the war effort and who praised them for their record of achievement and appealed for even better production records.

There were no interruptions, no distractions, no indifference in the crowd of about 3,000 workers and townspeople during the proceedings despite the chill wind blowing down the valley from the mountains as the afternoon waned.

Another tangible evidence of the all-out spirit of this community was had when a flash flood hit the vicinity last summer, inundating the town from end to end, causing three fatalities and much damage. In order to protect the almost irreplaceable machinery in the basement and lower floors of the Sylvania plant, employees worked night and day to move all equipment to higher levels.

In the basement of the main building and ground level floors of some auxiliary buildings, the water reached a depth of four feet and the belief was voiced that the plant could not possibly be opened in less than a week. Thanks to the efforts of all employees, however, the machine shop, finishing department and office crew went to work two days later and production was started in three days.

Due to the draft, Emporium is a woman's town. Indeed, they are doing 80 per cent of the jobs at the plant. The "E" award party on tour through the plant was impressed by the skill and rapidity of the employees. Young girls' fingers literally flew as they sorted out small mica facings over an illuminated glass; some welded wires that could hardly be seen by the naked eye, and others made intricate tests of the various complicated electrical devices to insure their perfect operation before shipment to the front lines.

Everyone in the party left Emporium with the feeling that it was doing its part in the war effort and, perhaps, a little more. The trip gave emphasis to the fact that the war will not be won alone by the stupendous production records of large cities and industrial areas but also by the Emporiums across our great land.

To Change the Subject:

The Admirable 'Admiral' Coates ..... *By Dorothea Kahn*

"If Coates hadn't been such an unpretentious, friendly fellow, this would never have happened," the Bremerton, Wash., Scoutmaster explained to me. "Coates was the sort of Englishman you couldn't help but like. We were glad his warship was laid up here so long for repairs."

"He was one of the officers?"

"No, he made no pretense to rank or social position. He wanted it understood he was a mechanician. That was one of the things we liked about him; he never put on airs. But he was a most entertaining talker, and he was keenly interested in everything we were doing. Scouting especially, since he was a Scoutmaster at home. That's how we came to know him. He looked up the Scout executive here, soon after his ship docked."

Then the Scoutmaster told me about Frank Coats' visit to Spokane. When the Bremerton friends of the Englishman heard that he had a great desire to visit the city on the other side of the mountains, they cooked up a little plan. They knew Mr. Coates was sending all his salary, above what he actually needed, home for the maintenance of his family and the purchase of war bonds. So one of his Bremerton friends insisted on paying his fare for the excursion, and another conceived a way of providing for his entertainment. Knowing that Spokane folk are hospitable, he wrote to some friends of his there—influential persons—and told them all about Mr. Coates, what a fine fellow he was and how much he would appreciate being shown the city. But the Bremerton people hardly knew what they were starting. Spokane luncheon clubs, it seems, decided to cooperate in giving the British seaman the best time possible.

When Mr. Coates arrived in Spokane, he went to a certain hotel as he had been told to do, and registered.

"Your suite is ready, Admiral," the clerk said deferentially. Frank hastened to correct the clerk. He was not admiral at all, but only chief mechanician of one of His Majesty's warships. The clerk persisted. "You're an Admiral while you stay here," he said, his eyes twinkling, as Mr. Coates recalled later!

From that time on things happened, according to the Scoutmaster. Mr. Coates found himself invited to speak at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon. The Mayor gave him the keys to the city. The fire chief took him for a ride in the engine. One delegation after another came to take him on tours. He was feted at dinners as if he were indeed an admiral.

Two weeks later, Mr. Coates returned to Bremerton.

"I've spent two weeks in paradise," was all he could say.

Frank Coates' ship has been returned to service, and he is back at sea again, no telling where. Bremerton folk are sure that wherever he is, he's telling a fascinating story about his visit to Spokane. They hope to see him back again some day. He left his autograph album and some other treasures with a friend there, as a sort of pledge of his return.

Tokyo and Osaka Newspapers Merge

TOKYO, From Japanese Broadcasts. Dec. 15 (AP)—Two of Japan's best known newspapers, the Tokyo Nichi Nichi and Osaka Mainichi, will be merged and will appear after Jan 1 with the simple title Mainichi Shimbun (Every-day Newspaper), it was announced Dec. 14.

It will thus become one of three national newspapers the names of which omit the city of publication. The other two are the Asahi Shimbun, formed by a recent merger of the Tokyo Asahi and the Osaka Asahi, and the Yomiuri-Hochi, a combination of two Tokyo dailies.

[This latest merger comes as no surprise, since it follows the Japanese Government's policy announced six months ago for a sharp reduction in the number of metropolitan dailies.

The Tokyo Nichi Nichi and Osaka Mainichi, although owned and operated by the same publishing company, have been published heretofore as separate entities.

The two major press associations have already been consolidated into one "official" and thoroughly controlled agency now familiar to the world as Domei.

Several smaller newspapers have already been discontinued or merged and the number of dailies drastically reduced.]

Traditional American Dinner Pail Bowing Out?

Feeding the home-front found just as important as, and actually a bigger job numerically than, feeding the men in uniform—Hot meals are served in most war plants at very low cost.

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

"Ah, lunch time."

Joe switched off the power on his machine and turned to the worker next to him.

His partner, a new man in the shop, looked up accusingly.

"So! A clock-watcher, eh? How'd you know it was lunch time?"

"How did I know? I smelled it. You don't have to have a clock to tell you it's lunch time when those waffle wagons come along. See, here's one now. What'll you have?"

Joe's partner was convinced that it was lunch time when he sat down on a packing box a few minutes later and dove into a plate of hot food. His dinner pail, at which he glanced guiltily, lay beside him untouched. The hot meal cost him only 22 cents. Tomorrow there would be no dinner pail.

17 Million in Home Army

If an army travels on its stomach, a war-industry worker works on his stomach. Feeding this home-front army is just as important as, and actually a bigger job numerically than, feeding the men in uniform. There are more than 17,000,000 men and women in that home front army today. There will probably be more than 20,000,000 of them by the end of 1943.

The traditional dinner pail, symbol of the honesty and hardihood and dignity of labor, doesn't do the job it used to. Some experts say that maybe it could, if wives would fill it with the right things. Most of them, though, agree that a hot, or at least a fresh, meal at noon not only hits the spot but better fortifies the worker for the rest of the strenuous day ahead.

In England it is compulsory for all factories hiring 250 or more workers to see that a restaurant or cafeteria is available for its employees. In this country so far there is no such official requirement, but industry is, voluntarily, fast approaching the point where it will have satisfied this new war-born need.

There is still no common pattern, no tried and accepted way of doing it. Much of what is being done is by way of experiment. But American industry is beginning to take over the responsibility of serving lunch to the men who make the wheels go around.

Plant Lunchrooms

In October, 1941, the National Association of Manufacturers made a survey of 2,064 industrial establishments—an accurate cross-section of industry—and learned that 41 per cent of them maintained on-the-plant lunchrooms of some sort.

Today Dr. Victor H. Heiser, medical consultant for the Association, estimates conservatively that at least 50 per cent of our factories provide such a service for employees. And the number is growing daily.

For one thing the tremendous size of many of the modern plants makes it necessary that there be, within the grounds, some kind of feeding facilities. In the half hour period allowed in most plants it would be physically impossible for all the workers to walk off the grounds to some near-by eating place, stow away an adequate meal, and get back to their benches. As a matter of fact in some plants distances are so great that for the benefit of those who tote no dinner pails lunchrooms must be spotted in convenient locations, or, as is being done in an increasing number of instances, portable lunch wagons must be hauled about and set up at various places in the plant.

The big Boeing bomber plant at Wichita, Kan., for example, uses the rolling cafeteria plan, with some refinements which it claims are unique. At lunch periods there are dispatched from a central kitchen tractor-drawn trains of cafeteria wagons, each consisting of two parts, one thermostatically controlled to keep the temperature at 160 degrees, the other electrically cooled to keep salads and milk at 36 degrees. The ice cream compartment is maintained at 10 degrees below zero. Each wagon, containing enough food to satisfy 250 hungry men and women, is drawn up and left at a spot a few feet from the benches and lathes

Prefer to Stay Near Work

The workers are free to eat where they will but most of them seem to prefer to stay right there near their work. It is remembered, of course, that in a modern plant of this kind, new and airy and light and clean, while it may not be quite like one's dining room at home, it is not an objectionable place in which to eat.

These rolling restaurants at Boeing offer not just sandwiches and soft drinks, but full, hot meals—meats, potatoes, vegetables, soups, and everything. Meals cost as little as 29 cents. Complete with apple pie à la mode, the repast I saw one worker here putting away cost him only 33 cents.

More than a ton of mashed potatoes is served here every day. And incidentally in the preparation of this pile of nutriment the Boeing chefs use an ingenious automatic peeler, an emery wheel which literally grinds the peelings off in no time.

In addition to these mobile restaurants, to which no worker in the main plant has to walk more than 250 feet, there is a stationary cafeteria seating 450 in another portion of the plant.

Nonprofit Basis

In this case the feeeding system is operated by the plant itself on a nonprofit basis. In others the job is turned over to professional caterers, trained and equipped for just such service.

At the Buick aircraft engine plant near Chicago the Fred B. Prophet Company, of Detroit, runs the whole thing. Here the food is served at stationary cafeterias in the basement. As might be expected in this war branch of the automobile industry the production line technique has been applied in the feeding field. Seven complete counter-serving sections are set up in a long line at one side. On the other are the kitchen facilities, the counters running along between them. There is no waste motion here. It saves time for the kitchen force and for the workers.

In addition in the Buick plant there are four large canteens spotted in convenient places, serving ice cream, hot and cold drinks, and some hot dishes.

Whether it's 24 or 24,000, E. R. Troyer, Prophet Company manager at this Buick plant, says he can give 'em good tasty food and send 'em away with time to spare out of that half-hour lunch period.

The Prophet Company altogether serves 61 companies and a total of over 250,000 workers, grossing around $50,000 daily.

In Detroit, the nation's war-production capital, Trainor Bros. Inc. serves 150,000 workers a day at 13 factories, using 20 trucks and trailers and 120 rolling canteens.

The Ford plant at River Rouge for the most part uses the rolling wagon system, but the factory, the largest in the world, covers so much ground that no one caterer can do the job. There are four of them, with the Springwells Box Lunch Company serving 20,000 of the more than 90,000 workers here.

The venerable Anderson Boarding & Supply Company serves lunches to 40,000 men and women war workers each day in California, Colorado, and other spots in the West.

Eat Outside This Plant

Cleveland Factory Stores, Inc., gives particular attention to the steel industry. It feeds 31,000 men daily from the Carnegie-Illinois plant at Gary, Ill. Here, incidentally, the eating is done outside the plant. Steel mills, even if cleaned and dusted twice a day, still would not provide the most ideal surroundings for munching food.

One of the largest in this factory feeding business is the Crotty Brothers of Boston, which serves altogether some 68 concerns throughout the country, with a total of 500,000 workers. Another active caterer is the Canteen Food Service, of Chicago.

The newer plants, and that means the big factories, and the shops put up by the automobile people to make tanks and guns and plane parts, are more likely to have on-the-grounds restaurants and cafeterias, or food wagons, variously called vitamin wagons, calorie carts, waffle wagons, or portable pantries.

In some instances managers of factories without their own eating facilities, and small enough to allow the workers to get outside to private dispensaries, have a working agreement with some such outside vendor. In return for maintaining high standards of food quality and sanitation, the independent restaurant is recommended to employees by the factory management.

Many plants make an effort to provide a so-called "balanced meal." Westinghouse in its cafeterias serves a tempting and satisfying "Victory Lunch," for 30 cents, which Dr. Heiser says contains all the elements of a healthful diet.

Lunch Box

Of course we can't overlook the lunch box entirely. Still half of our war plants provide no lunch service, and even in those that do in some cases as many as half the men still, for some reason, prefer the familiar dinner pail. Dr. Heiser, as a matter of fact, declares that when packed with properly selected and prepared food the dinner bucket can provide an adequate noon-day meal for most workers. The trouble is too few wives know what to put in and how to prepare it.

To help out on this problem, as an illustration, a utility company in Brodgeport, Conn., has launched an intensive campaign to educate workers' wives to pack better lunches.

Like Joe and his partner probably most workers, if given the choice and opportunity, would rather have the kind of food served in the plant restaurants. Especially when they can get it—a full meal with soup, meat, vegetables, milk and desert—for only 12 cents, as they do at one palace-like cafeteria built by a concern in the East and turned over to the employers to run themselves.

Boeing

Food Comes in on Wheels for These Airplane Builders

New stainless steel rolling cafeterias are hauled by tractor down the half-mile-long aisles of Boeing's Kansas plants, each stocked to serve 250. At stations 250 feet apart the wagons are uncoupled and the attendants set up shop on the feeding line.

Boeing

Where More Than 500 Pies Are Baked Each Day

Here is the heart of the huge kitchen where the food for Boeing employees is prepared—three times a day. Those soup kettles in the background each hold 60 gallons. Vegetables are cooked 22 bushels at a time. Spuds are peeled by an electric gadget, a bushel in five minutes.

Boeing

Feeding 1,000 in a Cafeteria Seating 400—In Wartime It Can Be Done

The feeding feat is achieved by an assembly line method. At 10-minute intervals another 100 step into line. Each employee has 30 minutes in which to eat this mid-shift meal. As he leaves the table a busboy cleans up for a fellow aircrafter arriving with a freshly loaded tray. Elsewhere in the plant, employees are served by the rolling cafeterias shown above.

Boeing

Each Day 5,000 Fruit and Vegetable Salads Are Made Here

For an average price of 30 cents a meal aircrafters in the Boeing Number 2 Plant can choose a variety of foods making a well-rounded mid-shift meal. Louise McCormick, dietician, is here making salads. Boeing's mammoth job of feeding employees is a sample of what is going on behind the production lines everywhere.

Cheese Price Support to Aid in Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 15 (AP)—The Federal Government's new price support program for American Cheddar cheese will add approximately $14,380,000 to the income of Wisconsin dairy farmers during the next 10 months, if the 1942 production rate is maintained, Walter F. Katterhenry, State USDA War Board Chairman, said Dec. 12.

He based his estimate on the State's production for January through October of this year.

Mr. Katterhenry said he believed the program would help Wisconsin farmers meet their 1943 milk production goal of 14,600,000,000 pounds, an all-time high.

The plan provides that the Government buy American Cheddar cheese on the basis of 27 cents per pound at Plymouth, Wis., and sell it back to the factories immediately at 23¼ cents, allowing an extra return of ¼ cent on cheese having moisture content of 35¼ per cent or less.

Two Outstanding Lines to Match Strides as Bruins and Red Wings Meet Tonight

Cowley and Howe Waves Rank Near Top of List

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A tight little race for scoring honors is developing among the top lines of five National Hockey League clubs this season, with two of the lines due to match strides and points as the Boston Bruins entertain the Detroit Red Wings at the Garden tonight.

Although neither the Bruins' Cowley line nor the Wings' Howe wave are tops among the five leaders, each is close enough so that an outbreak of a couple of goals would jump either right into the lead.

Bill Cowley has pivoted Art Jackson and Buzz Boll to 56 points so far, one more than Syd Howe has done for Carl Liscombe and Mud Bruneteau. Leader is the Chicago trio of Doug Bentley, Max Bentley, and Bill Thoms with 60 points, with the Toronto threesome of Sweeney Schriner, Billy Taylor, and Lorne Carr second with 59, and the New York line of Lynn Patrick, Phil Watson, and Bryan Hextall tied for third with 56.

Thoms on Defense

Curiously enough, two of these top lines have been broken up momentarily, Chicago having dropped Thoms back to defense, and Schriner having been sidelined with an injury. The Black Hawk trio is out in front chiefly through the efforts of the Bentley brothers, whose tie for 23 points has given them the up-to-date individual scoring lead in the N. H. L. Taylor and Cowley are tied for second with 22 points.

That Boston and Detroit each have a line challenging for top honors is unusual this season, inasmuch as both clubs are the best defensive outfits in the circuit. Only 47 goals have been scored on Johnny Mowers, and only 52 on Frankie Brimsek, who rank 1-2 among the league's netminders. But with the offensive hockey that is being played this season, practically any line has a chance to rack up the points.

Little Recognized

As little recognized outside of Detroit for their excellent work as almost any three players in the loop, Bruneteau, Howe, and Liscombe nevertheless mean much to Manager Jack Adams and can more than carry their weight, as any opposing defense will affirm.

Howe is the leader of the trio, and if Detroit had its way would be nominated for the Hart Trophy for the most valuable player in the league. He is the fellow who was bought, along with Scotty Bowman, from St. Louis Eagles for Teddy Graham and $50,000. That was in the 1934-35 season when Detroit was building for 1935-36, and the move had more than a little to do with Detroit's winning the Stanley Cup that season. Howe finished ninth in the American Division's scoring race, and fourth on the Detroit list behind the great Barry-Aurie-Lewis threesome.

Syd is valuable because he can play center, wing, or defense, and keep going for 40 minutes of a game. He is seldom penalized and is always among the leading scorers. Today he was leading his own club with 19 points.

Bruneteau, with 18 points, and Liscombe with 17 are probably off to their best seasons, although each has performed notable deeds in the past. Two winters ago Mud scored four goals in a single game. Without doubt, however, his greatest fame came on the morning of March 25, 1936, when he scored the goal which ended hockey's longest game on record. That was in the Detroit-Montreal Maroons Stanley Cup affair, which went 116 minutes and 30 seconds of overtime, or a total of 176m. 30s. in all.

On Nov. 5 of this season, Liscombe wrote a new record into the books when he annexed seven points against N. Y. Rangers to break the former individual scoring mark of six held jointly by Canadiens' Pit Lepine, Boston's Bill Cowley, Toronto's Charlie Conacher, and Rangers' Bill Cook. Carl also holds the league's fastest scoring record for his feat of getting three goals in one minute 52 seconds on March 13, 1938, against Chicago.

Over the Blue Line

Manager Jack Adams has promised by long distance not to repeat the stunt he pulled last time Wings were in town of stripping his bench of players before the end of the game . . . Even though traintime may be getting near, Jack says he will keep his full team on hand . . . Bruins were not due to arrive from Detroit until mid-afternoon . . . Busher Jackson, who did not make the trip, will probably dress tonight, although it is questionable just how much service he will see.

Detroit will have Johnny Orlando in the line-up tonight . . . His absence hurt last time, for he is the spark of the Wings' defense . . . . Dit Clapper handled the Bruins in Detroit in the absence of Manager Art Ross.

* * *

Despite having lost their first four games, the Bruins are making one of their best starts in years . . . In 16 games they have 20 points . . . . With the Krauts last year they only had 24 in the same number of games, while two seasons ago — when they won the Stanley Cup — they had just 15 points in 16 games . . . Toronto is leading on attack with 81 goals in 17 games . . . Bruins and Chicago are second with 61.

A victory for Bruins would give them a lead of one and one half games over Chicago and Toronto, while a Detroit victory would boost the Wings into a tie with Chicago and Toronto, one point behind Boston.

Georgia Navy Coaches Name Bowl Winners

ATHENS, Ga., Dec. 15 (AP)—Grid-wise personnel at the Navy's Pre-Flight school—football coaches and former college and professional players now engaged in toughening future Navy pilots—believe it's in the books for Georgia, Tennessee, Georgia Tech and Boston College to become Bowl champions Jan. 1.

A poll of 61 of these past and present headliners of football, representing virtually every section of the nation, installed the University of Georgia Bulldogs as an overwhelming choice to topple U. C. L. A. in Pasadena's Rose Bowl. The vote of confidence in Frankie Sinkwich & company showed only one dissenter.

Tough Battles

The experts foresaw tough battles in Tennessee vs. Tulsa in the Sugar Bowl, and Boston College vs. Alabama in the Orange Bowl, but gave Georgia Tech a handy margin over Texas in the Cotton Bowl.

The vote: Georgia over U. C. L. A., 60-1; Tennessee over Tulsa, 36-25; Boston College over Alabama, 35-26; Georgia Tech over Texas, 39-22.

Lieut. James Walker, until recently coach at Virginia Military Institute and an end on one of Alabama's Rose Bowl winners, expressed the concensus favoring Georgia. "No team on the coast could touch Sinkwich & company," he said.

Lone Dissenter

The lone dissenter was Ensign Denver D. Wood, one-time Ohio University tackle.

Lieut. Ray (Bear) Wolf, former University of North Carolina mentor and this season coach of the Georgia Navy Skycrackers, picked the Southeastern Conference entries to make a grand-slam. In sharp disagreement was Lieut. - Commander Madison (Matty) Bell, Pre-Flight Athletic Director and President of the American Football Coaches' Association. He picked Georgia over U. C. L. A., but named Tulsa, Texas and Boston College as champions in the other post-season clashes.

McArdle and Druze

Two recent aides of Frank Leahy at Boston College and Notre Dame, Lieut. (JG) Joseph McArdle and Ensign John Druze; backed B. C., Georgia and Texas, but split on the Sugar Bowl, McArdle voting for Tulsa and Druze favoring Tennessee. Ensign Bob Suffridge, an All-America guard who played in three bowl games for Tennessee, loyally predicted a volunteer triumph.

Two officer-coaches, Lieut. C. C. Sportsman of North Texas State and Lieut. H. B. Cunningham of Washington and Lee, took time out to picture a "dream game." Their nomination: Georgia vs. Ohio State, which they agreed "would be terrific."

Takes Temporary Lead Over Rivals

Goalie Johnny Mowers of Detroit

With the wide-open game that is being played this season in the National Hockey League, the goal-tending lead has changed hands several times. Today it was Johnny Mowers of the Red Wings who sported a five-goal margin over his nearest rival, Frankie Brimsek of Boston Bruins. Mowers has allowed 47 goals, Brimsek 52, although the Boston net-minder has played one more game. Johnny hopes that this season will see him win the Vezina Trophy for the first time.

Weather May Bring Out 'Snowbirds' on Courses

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just as local golfers were beginning to think they might be parading the links right up to Christmas, or into the new year, came the snowstorm Sunday that caught a number of them playing even as the flakes began to fall. Some even kept on until the surface was an almost unbroken stretch of white, and might have continued farther had they taken along some of the red-coated balls which were common around these parts many years ago, when winter play, even in the snow, had a larger following than is nowadays the case.

Those red-coated balls certainly did show up against the white, unless they sank deep in soft snow, in which case they generally could be located without too much loss of time from the hole they made entering. The "Snowbirds" of the Siwanoy Country Club in the New York District can give plenty of information on that line, for they have been organized for winter play quite some years, regardless of the depth of snow or temperature, even to getting about on snowshoes and skiis.

Kerrigan's Influence

One might suspect that Tommy Kerrigan, pro at Siwanoy for more than quarter of a century, might have had a hand in organizing those "Snowbirds," or at least helping to stimulate interest, for Tommy was born and brought up a stone's throw from the Wollaston Golf Club, where he first became affiliated with the game as a caddie. Later he was assistant to Mike Brady in the pro shop. He could think back to the days when there was play at Wollaston under all sorts of conditions, with the temperature not far from zero and snow on the ground. He could even give the name of one old-time member who for some years boasted of playing at least once a week over the bleak Montclair Hills winter and summer, snow or no snow.

This last week end, maybe the last for local golf for weeks to come, Wollaston lived up to its reputation for getting out members and guests in greatest numbers in the late and early seasons, for on Saturday its attendance totaled 60 and on Sunday, in spite of the forbidding skies, at least 40. Brae Burn, oddly enough, had 32 starters each day.

Dinner for Caddies

One of the last of the golfing activities at Brae Burn, incidentally, was not on the course, but in the clubhouse, i. e., the annual club dinner for the caddies, who this time played several courses without moving a step and played spoon shots galore without ever being chided by a member for swinging his clubs, a habit some caddies have. There were 96 caddies invited and 95 showed up. The one absentee was Bobby Cronin of West Newton, and it was no fault of his. The morning of the dinner date Bobby was inducted into the Army, the fifth brother from that family to answer the call, all of them caddies at Brae Burn at one time or another.

You should hear George Harding talk about the dinner. He was filling in for one of the directors who could not be there, for there were eight tables of 12 boys each, except for the one table where Bobby Cronin was missing, and at least one officer or director sat at each table, including Leon Rogers, the President. Those boys arrived with the best appetites, and, as Harding put it, the best manners. It was always, "Sir," "Yes, sir," "No, sir"; "Please, sir, may I ——" and so on.

Done In Style

The whole thing was done up in style. Each boy received, besides his dinner, two dollars in war stamps, and every boy had his chance in the draw for two $25 war bonds. It also developed, as the officers and directors talked with the boys, that the lads had not done bady, financially, in their clubtoting capacities for the season. It was interesting to learn what different ones had done with their money. A surprising number had built up quite a little bank account, to help them along in their school ambitions. Not all could do that, as for example one boy who said that his mother had been ill and each week end his money went for the groceries.

There is a little lesson for other clubs in this annual caddie affair at Brae Burn, chiefly those clubs which have not made a habit of doing something similar for their club carriers. Brea Burn has fared uncommonly well in keeping boys on the job in the fall, when football has such counterclaims on the boys and when chilly days might prompt them to remain home or get into some more active than tramping around a course. With that dinner, the fun they have beside the good eats, the present they always get, they are keen to remain on the job. That was a boon to the Brae Burn members this fall, when caddies were so scarce.

Wiebe Returns To Ice Hockey

By the Associated Press

Chicago

The Chicago Black Hawks' veteran hockey defense line of Earl Siebert and Art Wiebe will be reunited for the first time this season Sunday night when Wiebe joins the club.

The Hawks announced that three months of efforts to get Wiebe to come here were rewarded when the defenseman finally got adequate help in his Vermilion, Alberta, bakery so that he felt he could leave the business to play hockey.

Kilrea Is First In Scoring Race In Minor League

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 15 (AP)—Walt Kilrea, Hershey ace who has been threatening to take over the American Hockey League's individual scoring leadership since early in the season, finally has made the grade.

Walt unleashed a sharp scoring sortie in which he tallied five goals and two assists last week to bring his total to 34 points, two more than Ab De Marco of Providence, whom he replaced as the loop's top scorer. De Marco has left to join the Canadian Army.

Roger (Broadway) Jenkins of Hershey, picking up six penalty minutes, led the league's penalty brigade with a total of 37, one more than Buck Jones of Providence, who spent two minutes in confinement. Dill of Buffalo was third with 34 minutes and Singbush of Washington, who was banished 11 minutes, was fourth with 33.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Kilrea, Hershey	13	21	34
De Marco, Providence	15	17	32
Cunningham, Cleveland	10	20	30
Frost, Hershey	14	16	30
A. Brown, Indianapolis	13	15	28
Forsey, Providence	12	15	27
Toupin, Providence	8	19	27
Jennings, Indianapolis	12	14	26
Locking, Cleveland	11	15	26
Mann, Pittsburgh	9	17	26
Richard, Washington	10	16	26

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Some Romance Will Be Missing

Now that the barnstorming tour has been removed from the big league itinerary for the duration, much of the romance will be missing from the game—much of the romance, that is, for the baseball writer.

The player, of course, has never been happy about barnstorming. Touring the Old South, the Southwest or Mid-West in the spring means to him a succession of nights in unstationary Pullman bunks, eating in second and third rate hotels, going for a couple of weeks without sending out laundry, and stumbling around on diamonds made hazardous by eneven ground and rocky soil.

It means, in other words, risking injury on what amount to grammar school infields and outfields for the sake of a few exhibition dollars which he never gets his hands on.

Always Will

But he does it every spring at hamlets off the beaten track, before small crowds who pay low prices, because the club likes to pick up a check which very often fails to pay the meal ticket. He does it and grumbles, and probably always will. Every once in a while some player will escape the labors of training and barnstorming by the simple trick of holding out until the regular season opens. Paul Waner used to do it.

To the scribe, however, barnstorming is an adventure—even to the most experienced. Like the player, the baseball writer has to make the one-day stands and one-night jumps, most of the time lugging his topcoat, bags and typewriter without benefit of a porter, etc. But unlike the player, the scribe is getting paid for doing it, and has much more time to look over these small towns with their red clay and general stores.

At Thomasville

There was, for instance, the spring the Red Sox stopped at Thomasville, Ga., for an exhibition date with the Chicago Cubs. Those of us who did not have to report at the ball park in the morning took a cab out to the Payne-Whitney estate; a typical plantation of the Old South covering several thousand acres, with its very old colonial buildings, its very modern dairy and its colony of singing Negroes, many of whom never had set foot beyond the Payne-Whitney boundaries.

There was the spring in Havana and the 20-mile drive through the country with Bobby and Mrs. Doerr; the sugar cane and refinery; the oxen pulling an ancient high-wheeling cart; the narrow, hole-filled roads; the strange tropical shrubbery and trees; the red hillsides of poinsettia. Another time a tramp around the Morro Castle with the Lefty Groves and the calm moonlight sail back to Miami, with most of the players and newspapermen sitting on the hurricane deck, singing songs into a warm breeze.

More Pictures

There were the visits to Durham, N. C., and the Duke University campus—one of the most beautiful in the world; Gadsden, Ala., and its modernistic hotel—unusual for a small town; the Atlanta Penitentiary and how the boys in gray had to stand and face the walls as we passed through, and how strangely free you felt after again stepping out onto the street.

There was the time Al Schacht took on one of the National Billiard Association's touring experts in an exhibition and failed to score a point. Vivid is the picture of the ragged, little barefoot Georgian, perhaps seven or eight years of age, who shined the shoes of the whole ball club and stood watching wild-eyed as Jimmie Foxx passed around the hat; and the "Gee, thanks mister" of the smiling youngster as he ran off down the street toward home with about $10 in change—probably more than he had ever seen in one lump.

And there were the walks through old churchyards, into libraries, from one end of the town to the other with Moe Berg, who liked to explore, and who would sit for hours, looking up at a sea of stars, calling them by name faster than you could find them.

Yes, war changes many things, and the removal of barnstorming may be just the beginning for the big leagues.

P. G. A. Will Not Conduct 1943 Championship Event

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—There will be no P. G. A. championship tournament next year. In fact, there will be no golf tournaments as such, with professionals competing for personal gain.

Instead, the P. G. A. is flipping back the pages of the calendar to 1917 and 1918 and copying a program of charity exhibitions which in those two war-torn years raised more than $1,000,000 for the Red Cross.

Ed Dudley, P. G. A. President, conferred with Fred Corcoran, Tournament Manager ticketed to leave for abroad shortly in a Red Cross capacity, late last week as to a 1943 program for their organization, and came up with the following ideas:

No 1943 Tournament

1. Dudley will make no attempt to arrange a 1943 P. G. A. tournament.

2. Efforts will be made to have available pros give exhibitions in their own immediate districts, and in their spare time, with all proceeds going to war relief, probably the Red Cross.

It was pointed out there are pros whose names mean money at the box office in virtually every section of the country. For instance, Jimmy Demaret and Byron Nelson are in Texas now. Olin Dutra and Willie Hunter are on the West Coast, as is Sam Snead, who might be available for exhibitions during his leaves from Navy duty.

Gate Attractions

The East has such gate attractions as Dudley, Craig Wood, Gene Sarazan, Walter Hagen and others too numerous to mention. In fact, no section is without its stars who are ready and willing to help, and there would be no lack of demand for their services. Corcoran says nearly all towns which would have been on the winter tour the coming winter are eager to stage exhibitions involving various stars.

"It's the 1917-18 idea all over again," Corcoran explains, "only this time it will be sponsored by the P. G. A. In the First World War more than $150,000 was raised in New England alone by exhibitions involving Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford, two leading amateurs, and Mike Brady and Louis Tellier, two outstanding pros of the day.

Jones on Tour

"Later Bobby Jones, then about 15 years old, toured with Perry Adair, Elaine Rosenthal, and Alexa Stirling to raise additional funds, and Chick Evans, Hagen, Jock Hutchison, Jim Barnes, and others also contributed their services generally. Jerome Travers and Oswald Kirby raised considerable money in New Jersey exhibitions.

"The proceeds of many of the matches were boosted by various side incidents. I recall that one man paid $1,000 for the privilege of driving the first ball off the tee, and that the caddie privilege would be auctioned, with the winner getting nothing but the title of honorary caddie."

210 in Service

Corcoran says that 210 P. G. A. members now are in the service, the list including such widely known tournament players as Snead, Porky Oliver, Jim Turnesa, Vic Ghezzi, and Jimmy Thomson, and that other players are contemplating early entry. Others, such as Billy Burke, are in defense work.

Some of the best drawing cards are not subject to draft. Fellows like Hagen, Tommy Armour, Sarazen, and Joe Kirkwood, may not play as sharp a game as they used to, but they lure by the very nostalgia their names generate.

Corcoran also mentioned that the P. G. A. had purchased two ambulances for donation to the Red Cross.

Events Tonight

Hockey

Detroit Red Wings vs. Boston Bruins, National Hockey League game at Boston Garden, 8:30 p. m.

Harvard vs. Boston University; Tufts vs. M. I. T., collegiate double-header at Boston Arena, 7 p. m.

Basketball

Lowell Textile vs. Tufts at Cousens gym, 7:30 p. m.

M. I. T. vs. B. U. at B. U. gym, 7:30 p. m.

Major Leagues Will Hear From Eastman Feb. 7

CHICAGO, Dec. 15 (AP)—A direct ruling on major league spring training programs will be forthcoming from Joseph B. Eastman, ODT director, by Feb. 7, according to word just received by President Will Harridge of the American League from Clark Griffith, President of the Washington Senators.

Griffith, reporting the outcome of a discussion with Eastman, who two weeks ago advised the major leagues to curtail travel, especially of the spring trip variety, learned that it might be necessary for clubs to abandon plans for training in California, Texas or Florida.

"Eastman suggested that clubs which might have picked camps in those three states have alternate sites in mind before the major leagues meet in New York Feb. 7," Harridge said. "His ruling may depend on military camp conditions and troop movements in those states."

Sports Around the Hub

Specht a Collegiate Star

Bobby Specht, newest male sensation of Ice Capades of 1943, rose to the head of the figure skating profession while a student at the University of Chicago. As a freshman in architecture, the Wisconsin boy won the national novice championship at the age of 19; as a sophomore he annexed the national junior title, and as a senior in 1941-42 added the national senior crown. He would have worn the United States Olympic team colors in 1944.

Specht does a solo number in the professional ice show which comes to the Boston Garden Christmas night and later a doubles number with Donna Atwood, herself a former national champion. The show stays here through Jan. 6 and the advance ticket sale already is heavy.

* * *

Despite uncertain footing at the Heights, the B. C. Eagles have resumed practice for their Orange Bowl grid clash with Alabama on New Year's Day. Coach Denny Myers yesterday had them run a mile around the cinder track wearing full equipment and followed with a series of 20 and 30-yard sprints. The squad of 35 players entrains for Miami on Friday. Myers hears that the Alabamans will probably have their first scrimmage tomorrow—the initial contact work since the close of the regular season.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Pleasant Park Yacht Club of Winthrop holds its annual New Year's party at the clubhouse on the evening of Dec. 31. As the affair will be limited to 175, reservations must be made before Dec. 20 . . . Three Tufts gridders were given berths on the University of New Hampshire's all-opponent eleven. They were George Mernich at left end, Al Webber at left tackle and Anthony Zulle at left guard . . . A basketball date at Durham tomorrow afternoon brings together New Hampshire and St. Anselm . . . The Boston Coast Guard quintet invades Camp Edwards Thursday evening, sporting a three-game winning streak.

* * *

Bob Quinn is off for Florida in search of a spring training site for the Braves. Before leaving he denied having any knowledge of the Army taking over Braves Field in '43 . . . Incidentally, Joseph B. Eastman's mention that he would have some definite announcement for the big leagues on the spring training situation by Feb. 7 is a hint that perhaps, after all, the majors will be barred from Florida next spring . . . Johnny Pesky has been invited to have Christmas dinner with the Joe Cronins.

* * *

The Eastern Massachusetts Sportswriters' Association will award its championship schoolboy football and baseball trophies at its annual banquet Dec. 30 in the Hotel Lenox . . . The Bruins' next Red Cross game is with Black Hawks, Jan. 12. Jim Wylie, associate professor of physical education, is the new Boston University swimming coach . . . The B. C. hockey varsity rolled over Northeastern last night, 11-5. It was the 29th consecutive New England College Conference win for the Eagles.

Earn Letters

EAST LANSING, Mich., (AP) — Two cross-country runners earned their major letter at Michigan State College by placing in the I. C. 4-A. and the N. C. A. A. championships. Jerry Page of Rockland made the grade at New York City in the former by placing 20th, and five days later Capt. Ralph Monroe of Indianapolis, Ind., did likewise by placing 20th in the latter run over the Spartans' home course.

Schroeder Heads Probable Entries For Bowl Tennis

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Ted Schroeder, defending Sugar Bowl champion, National intercollegiate champion, and national champion, heads the list of tentative entries for the Sugar Bowl tennis tournament two weeks hence.

Other tentative entries included Francisco Segura, South American ace, Seymour Greenberg, Northwestern University; Earl Bartlett, Tulane; Ted Backe, junior ace; Walter Driver University of Texas and Ted Olewine, Southern California.

Other probable entries are Larry Dee, Schroeder's partner at Stanford University, Frank Willett, Dick Hainline, Jack Kramer, and George Lyttleton Rogers.

National League All-Star Eleven

WASHINGTON (AP)—The following 32 players, selected from every team in the league, were named by Commissioner Elmer Layden to make up the National Football League's all-star squad in the "pro bowl" game against the championship Washington Redskins in Philadelphia, Dec. 27:

Right ends—Eddie Rucinski, Brooklyn; Frank Ivy, Chicago Cardinals; John Siegal, Chicago Bears.

Right tackles—John Woudenberg, Pitts; Frank Cope, New York; Lee Artoe, Chicago Bears; Edward Kolman, Chicago Bears.

Right guards—Augie Lio, Detroit, Enio Conti, Philadelphia.

Centers—Clyde Turner, Chicago Bears; Chuck Cherundolo, Pittsburgh; Charlie Brock, Green Bay.

Left guards—Hilt Simington, Pittsburgh; Danny Fortmann, Chicago Bears.

Left tackles—Chet Adams, Cleveland; Al Blozis, New York Giants; Vic Sears, Philadelphia.

Left ends—Perry Schwartz, Brooklyn; Don Hutson, Green Bay; George Wilson, Chicago Bears.

Quarterbacks—Tommy Thompson, Philadelphia; Larry Craig, Green Bay; Sid Luckman, Chicago Bears.

Left halfbacks—Bill Dudley, Pittsburgh; Cecil Isbell, Green Bay.

Right halfbacks—Danti Magnani, Cleveland; Bosh Pritchard, Philadelphia; Merlyn Condit, Brooklyn.

Fullbacks—Happy Hopp, Detroit; Dick Riffle, Pittsburgh; Garry Famiglietti, Chicago Bears; Marshall Goldberg, Chicago Cardinals.

Coaches — Hunk Anderson and Luke Johnson, Chicago Bears.

Layden said the only players on the "doubtful list" were Goldberg and Hutson, both injured during the regular season.

Maryland Leader

COLLEGE PARK, Md. (AP)—Jack Wright, husky junior fullback from Baltimore, led the University of Maryland football team in scoring for the season with 48 points. Quarterback Tommy Mont booted 16 extra points in 26 attempts after Maryland's 30 touchdowns.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 14

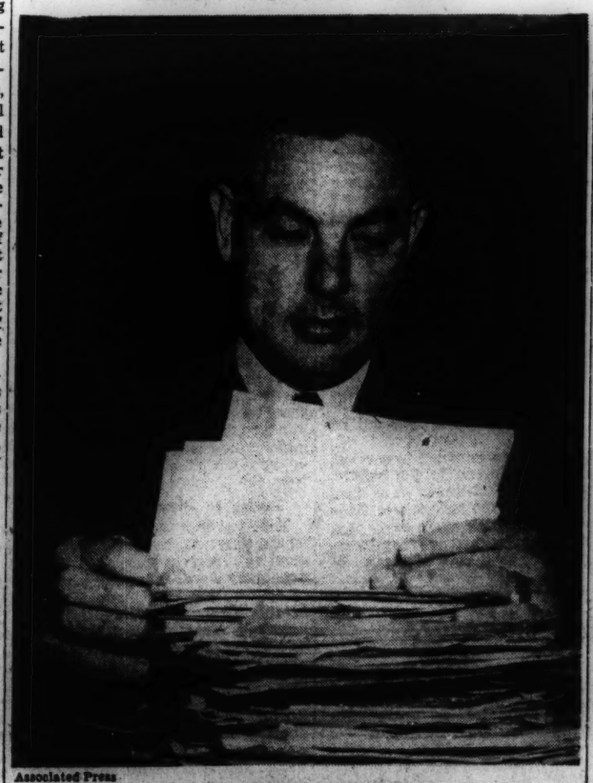
East

Duquesne 40, Wooster 30.
New York Univ. 73, Montclair Tea. 42.
Yale 46, Bath Iron Works 43.
Youngstown 46, Geneva 45.

Midwest

Arkansas 87, Pittsburgh Teachers 46.
Iowa 46, Carlton 43.
Drake 38, Grinnell 32.
Loras 44, Wartburg 23.
South Carolina 66, Erskine 30.
Illinois 51, Missouri 30.
Purdue 44, Butler 35.
Capital 50, Denison 47.
Springfield (Mo.) Tea. 44, Central (Okla.) 42.
Notre Dame 61, Wisconsin 39.
Western Union 40, Buena Vista 32.
Baker 39, Washburn 36.
Indiana 64, Fort Knox (Ky.) 19.
Marquette 53, Chicago 40.
Midland 49, Dana 35.
Macomb Tea. 38, Culver-Stockton 28.
Earlham 40, Wabash 39.
Bethel 32, Friends 19.
Randolph Macon 50, Bridgewater 34.
Camp Grant 48, Illinois Wesleyan 42.
Salem (W. Va.) 78, Rio Grande 44.
Kirksville State Tea. 39, Warrensburg (Mo.) State Tea. 36.
Wichita 45, Camp Crowder 39.

'Man of the Year'



Associated Press

Busy Football Schedule Maker

Lieut. Commander Tom Hamilton, U. S. N., football's "Man of the Year," runs over a stack of papers on his desk at Washington. For his planning of the programs for football teams of the Navy's four Pre-Flight Schools, the Football Writers' Association of America has given him this designation. Hamilton completed a term as head coach at the Naval Academy in 1934.

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MEZZANINE FLOOR
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All Servicemen and Servicewomen Welcome
Open: Weekdays—11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Sundays — 1 P. M. to 11 P. M.

Restaurants
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Join the LOBSTER PARTY every Friday
HIGHLAND HOTEL
Every Meal a Pleasant Memory
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Smörgåsbord Every Sunday Evening

Boris Karloff on the Stage — Art Exhibitions — Theater News

Screen Star Heads Cast At Colonial

By Edwin F. Melvin

"Arsenic and Old Lace," Joseph Kesselring's farce with melodramatic trimmings, which came to Boston last season as one of the American Theater Society's series of subscription plays, returned to town last evening for an independent engagement at the Colonial Theater. This time, however, Boris Karloff of the New York company was presented as the star, in place of Erich von Stroheim, and with him came several members of the original Manhattan cast.

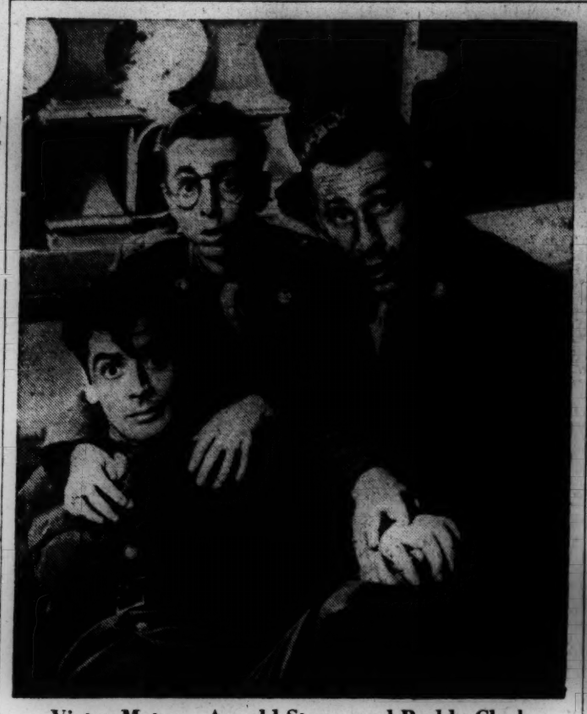
By now most audiences know what to expect when they sit before the play. They are aware that it is built around variations on a theme of homicidal mania, that it seeks its humor in part from an extreme form of understatement and in part from absurdities in the contrast between two gentle and kindly disposed maiden ladies and the homicides, which are intrinsically anything but funny, that they calmly admit to have perpetrated.

To these elements in the plot has been added a melodramatic ingredient in the presence of a sinister member of the family who returns home from a lethal career which has taken him around the globe. The bugle-blowing and charging of a nephew who imagines that he is Theodore Roosevelt have been described so widely that audiences seem to anticipate these evolutions. Less familiar but more subtle is the fun poked at a nephew, the one normal member of the family, who, his aunts apologetically admit, has taken up the trade of dramatic criticism.

Indeed this drama critics seems in some respects to be the most genuinely comedic figure in a predominantly farcical play. A fellow who expects the worst whenever he steps into a theater and frequently finds it, who is not averse to walking out at the end of the first act, who blandly suggests that he will write his review in advance as a means of saving time, who telephones a city editor and demands that anyone around the shop—even an office boy—be sent to cover an opening, and who describes in detail the incredibility of things which he sees on the stage, unaware that similar threats hang over his own head, he is the target for ingeniously amusing jibes.

But though the humors of the drama critic provide a considerable share of the entertainment more of the emphasis is placed on other matters. The present company, which Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse are presenting, is skillful and for the most part composed of players long practised in their roles. They share one admirable quality, not too common on the stage, of speaking their lines so that every word counts.

Boris Karloff, who has been seen here hitherto only on the screen, is a surprisingly able player who does not slight, but does not overemphasize, the horrific aspects of his role. Josephine Hull as one of the spinster aunts and Jean Adair as the other lend something of an Alice-in-Wonderland air of unreality to those characters. Edgar Stehli provides a carefully contrived performance as a renegade plastic surgeon. Perhaps Clinton Sundberg, as the critic, might have been more forceful to advantage but he does his role well. John Alexander bears a recognizable resemblance to pictures of Theodore Roosevelt, and the policemen who wander in and out of the house and the girl to whom the critic is engaged are done sufficiently well.



Victor Mature, Arnold Stang, and Buddy Clark

In "Seven Days Leave," arriving today at the Keith Memorial

'Arsenic and Old Lace'

At the Colonial—Comedy by Joseph Kesselring, presented by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse; staged by Bretaigne Windust; setting by Raymond Sovey. The cast:

Abby Brewster	Josephine Hull
The Rev. Dr. Harper	Wyrley Birch
Teddy Brewster	John Alexander
Officer Brophy	John Quigg
Officer Klein	Bruce Gordon
Martha Brewster	Jean Adair
Elaine Harper	Margaret Joyce
Mortimer Brewster	Clinton Sundberg
Mr. Gibbs	John Beck
Jonathan Brewster	Boris Karloff
Dr. Einstein	Edgar Stehli
Officer O'Hara	Donald Macdonald
Lieutenant Rooney	Victor Sutherland
Mr. Witherspoon	Ashley Cooper

Plan to Test Plays on Radio

A new plan to tryout plays on the radio will itself be tested Thursday with the presentation of a full three-act play on the Blue Network between 3 and 4:30 p. m.

The play by Harry Kleiner is a drama of the underground movement in France, bearing the title of "The Wind Is Rising." It will be presented by a cast which includes: Claire Luce, Selena Royle, Ethel Owen, Stephen Schnabel, Frank Lovejoy, Allan Bunce, Santos Ortega, Boris Marshalov, Helen Coule, Maurice Tarplin, and John Brown. Eddie Dowling will serve as narrator.

The idea of tryout by radio is not designed, it is said, to eliminate out-of-town tryouts, but to give playwrights, producers and backers an advance idea of the potentialities of a play.

The plays will not be rewritten or especially adapted for radio. "Actually," according to Fritzi Block who will direct the performance, "radio will be adapted to the plays."

Manhattan Plans

Max Gordon will open "The Doughgirls," by Joseph Fields, at the Lyceum Theater, on Dec. 30. "Junior Miss," now at the Lyceum, will move to another theater.

© Columbia Pictures

Adolphe Menjou, Rita Hayworth, and Fred Astaire

In "You Were Never Lovelier," scheduled to reach the State and Orpheum on Dec. 24.

Modernism in Architecture

On Being an Architect, by William Lescaze. New York: Putnam. $3.

Modernism in architecture does not necessarily mean style in design and building that is characteristic only of the twentieth century, according to Mr. Lescaze. For the past century or so, he declares, there have been two kinds of architects—the conventional and the modern. "The conventional architect," he says, "believes in the virtues of copies, adaptations, interpretations. The modern architect believes in the virtues of thinking, feeling, creating."

This modern architect's approach to his problem is simplified in Mr. Lescaze's statement to the point where the layman can readily understand the fundamentals, even while he may not fully comprehend wherein the so-called conventional architect has failed to take these fundamentals into rather thorough consideration in making his adaptations of traditional forms. Certainly it is not for the general reader to pass judgment upon the two schools as defined by Mr. Lescaze, but rather to take this occasion to enlarge his knowledge of a modern architect's objectives.

From this point of view Mr. Lescaze's book should be of large value as an explanation of functional building design in terms of general aesthetics. "Functional," he explains, "is a quality characteristic of a structure that is suited to the time in which it was built." In this sense, even the methods of transportation of a period have their effect upon the design of such a structure. In this sense as well as others the Pyramids of Egypt were functional. A mural is right, Mr. Lescaze maintains, only if it was thought of at the time the room it is to occupy was designed.

He goes on to explain the many business elements that enter into an architect's relations with his clients, describes the processes by which a youth may prepare himself for the profession, provides a summary of present-day practice, and includes numerous pictures of buildings he has designed, including many important commissions, as illustrations of the various points he takes up in the course of his well-arranged argument.

With a Salute to Seneca

The Complete Roman Drama, edited by George E. Duckworth. 2 vols. New York: Random House. $6.

Say all we will about tragedy reaching its highest point among the classic Greeks, it is the Roman idea of the thing that has most effectually served the stage right through history, and especially from the Renaissance down. The same for comedy, too, allowance being made for lessons which the Romans learned from the Greeks in the first place. To speak of ancient dramatic poetry today is to bring to everybody's recollection the name of Aeschylus, if not Sophocles, Euripides, or Aristophanes. Faintly, it might stir in someone's consciousness the thought of a Roman name—that of Seneca.

But who was he, and what did he write that survives in modern entertainment? The answer would be forthcoming quickly enough if we were living in the seventeenth century instead of the twentieth. For then, mention of ancient dramatic poetry would promptly have fetched the name of Seneca from those wise in the doings of the playhouses of Paris, say, or of London. Now George E. Duckworth, getting out a collection of English translations of such Roman plays as exist, reminds us of Seneca's influence on scenes, plots, and dialogue that have beguiled the world along through the periods of Shakespeare, Calderon, Racine, and their successors.

To sum up the situation, Seneca is undoubtedly the worst playwright known to fame. His works, wonderful as reading texts, are impossible of presentation by actors. If put on the boards, they would amount to nothing but recitations and declamations, unillusive, tedious, and flat. But what material! Probably it has not all been exploited yet. Merely to skim through the second half of Vol. II of "The Complete Roman Drama," devoted to Frank Justus Miller's and Ella Isabel Harris's versions of the Senecan repertory of tragedies, is to get an awakening on the theater's debt to a Latin poet who was long indeed on dramatic, particularly melodramatic, ideas, though so short on stage technique.

But Seneca and tragedy comprise only a fourth part of Professor Duckworth's compilation. Plautus and comedy fill Vol. I, while more Plautus's and Terence's small stock of pieces take up the first half of Vol. II. Varied translators are called upon for the plays of the master-technician, Plautus, among them Professor Duckworth himself; and they all run a high literary standard. Somebody anonymous is haled before the court with versions for five of the six works of Terence, cutting, by comparison, but a fair figure. Good reading the pair of books are plainly designed to be; and good reading they prove.

W. P. T.

Vandamm

Katharine Cornell

As Masha in Chekhov's "Three Sisters," which the actress-manager will present at the Barrymore Theater, New York, on Monday night, Dec. 21.

Plays and Players

The week of Jan. 11 has now been set for the opening at the Shubert Theater of the new "Ziegfeld Follies," starring Milton Berle, Ilona Massey and Arthur Treacher. Under the direction of John Murray Anderson, rehearsals begin this week in New York. Robert Alton is the choregrapher. In the cast are Jack Cole's Dancers, Nadine Gae, The Oxfords, Tommy Wonder, The Vikings, The Jansleys, Jerry Bergen, Sue Ryan and The Rhythmaires. As in the case of the last two "Ziegfeld Follies," the Messrs. Shubert and Billie Burke are the sponsors and associated with them will be Alfred Bloomingdale and Lou Walters.

* * *

Broadway is without an opening this week. Off Broadway, the following theatrical events are scheduled: "Tin God," a new play by Ben Levinson, being produced at the Theater Showcase, 341 West Forty-seventh Street; "The Last Generation," a new melodrama by David Millman; and a revival of "Dracula" at the Malin Theater, 135 West Forty-fourth Street.

* * *

"Only the Heart," by Horton Foote, is extending its 10-day engagement at the Provincetown Theater in New York. Beginning on Dec. 21, the new American Actors Company production will play Monday through Thursday every week. The company announces that, on account of interest displayed by Broadway managers in Mr. Foote's play, Helen Thompson, formerly of the Group Theater, has been authorized to conduct negotiations.

* * *

Josephine Huston, radio and musical comedy singer, has replaced Lucille Norman in "Show Time," at the Broadhurst Theater in New York. Miss Norman is returning to Hollywood for singing assignments at M-G-M.

* * *

The discontinuance of "The Sun Field," at the Biltmore, on Saturday night, brought to three the total of last week's closings. The other two were "Yankee Point" and "Beat the Band." "The Sun Field" gave five performances.

* * *

Angela Jacobs and Robert Burton have entered the cast of "Counsellor-at-Law," at the Royale Theater, New York, replacing Frieda Altman and John L. Kearney.

* * *

Shirley Booth is leaving the cast of "My Sister Eileen" after Saturday night's performance at the Broadway Theater. Her role will be taken by Betty Furness.

* * *

The management of "Strip for Action," the comedy about burlesque by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse, announces that the show will close on Jan. 3. Declining business is given as the reason for the proposed closing.

Graphic Art at Holman's

At Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street, there is a large exhibition which consists of varied items that unite under the heading, graphic art. In one way or another these pictures prove interesting: to the historian, to the fashion designer, to the botanist, to the cartographer, to the fastidious collector of rare items, and to the littérateur.

Many mediums are included—engraving, woodblock prints, etchings, lithographs. There are even prints made in accordance with modern processes of large-scale reproduction. Such are the editions put forth by the Associated American Artists. Among them is a characteristic lithograph by Thomas Benton, portraying "Old Man Reading." The typical Bentonesque drawing commands the attention of the spectator for its strident, exaggerated curves.

"Steel Valley," by Louis Lozowick, shows how an artist can bring the instruments of the industrial age into the harmony of artistic design. Tracks, cables, blast furnaces, and other accessories to production are carefully drawn. This composition is worth comparing with its neighbor, a reproduction of a water color by Luigi Lucioni, "Sunlit Patterns." That painter of southern Vermont provides the pastoral contrast to mechanism and manufacture.

There are prints made in the silk screen process by V. Pyplak, recent recipient of the award for this medium in the Artists for Victory exhibition in New York.

There are originals by master print makers such as Charles Méryon and Albrecht Dürer. There are Curtis prints of flowers in color, old maps, caricatures, and illustrations for children's books.

* * *

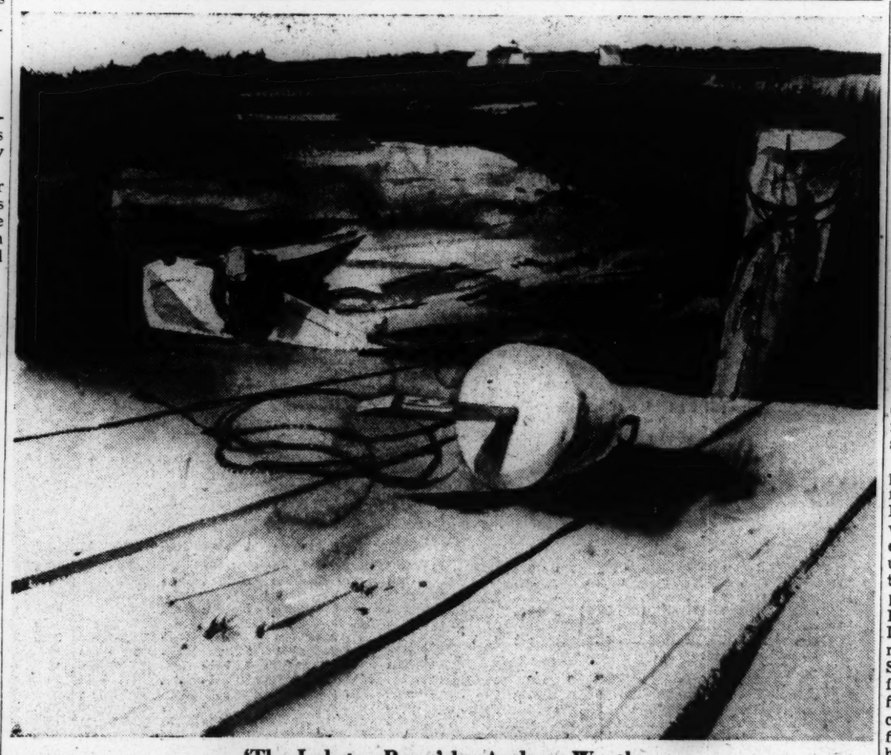
City Club Exhibition

An exhibition of portraits by Patricia Tate is on view at the Boston City Club (Ashburton Place entrance). Included are oils, crayons, and pastels.

Mrs. Tate has evolved a technical efficiency in making a likeness. Without aiming for variety in posture, or novelty in presentation, she embarks upon a portrait in a straightforward and generally business-like way. The sitters are posed frontally, and their features, coiffures, and details of clothing are depicted with clarity and definition.

Some portraits have less the character of standardization than others, and they show Mrs. Tate at her best. Such are the representations of Fulton Oursler in pastel, Mrs. David Gurton in oil, and George Kelly, Jr., in oil. In the last-mentioned particularly, Mrs. Tate has avoided the suavity apparent in her more routine work.

D. A.



'The Lobster Buoy' by Andrew Wyeth

Continuing on exhibition at Doll and Richards through Dec. 26

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Arsenic and Old Lace," starring Boris Karloff. Staged by Bretaigne Windust, setting designed by Raymond Sovey. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Rosemary Rice, Robert Allen, Katherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week).

Majestic—"The Firefly," by Rudolph Friml. Book and lyrics by Otto Harbach. Starring Emma Otero. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30 (Last week).

Little Theater

Peabody Playhouse—"The Tavern," by George M. Cohan. Presented by the Tributary Theater of Boston. 8:30.

Music

Longy School of Music, Cambridge—Open House with members of the faculty presenting an all-Mozart program. 8:30.

Malkin Conservatory of Music—Recital by students of the Conservatory. 8:15 (No admission charge.)

Christ Church, Cambridge—Organ recital. Clarence Watters, soloist. 8:30. (No admission charge.)

Tomorrow

Hotel Statler—Third concert in the Morning Musicales series. Paul Robeson, baritone. 11 a. m.

Symphony Hall—Second in the Youth Concert series. Wheeler Beckett. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"British Intelligence." 9:30, 11:50, a. m., 2:15, 4:35, 7, 9:20. "Dawn of the Great Divide." 10:30 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:40, 8, 10:20.

Exeter—News and Short Subjects. 2, 5, 8.

"The Glass Key," Veronica Lake, Brian Donlevy. 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:20.

Fine Arts—"The Shark Woman." 2:15, 5, 7:15, 10. "Sins of the Children," Eric Linden, Cecilia Parker. 1, 3:40, 6, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Seven Days Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 9:40 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7:10, 10:15. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:45.

Kenmore—"Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 2:35, 6, 9:26. "I Met a Murderer," 1, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan — "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Now, Voyager" Bette Davis Paul Henreid. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15.

Modern—"The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 8:15.

Normandie—"Inside the Law," Wallace Ford. 10:45 a. m., 1:15, 3:55, 6:30, 9. "Undying Monster," James Ellison. 9:30 a. m., 12:04, 2:41, 5:20, 7:45, 10:20.

Old South Newsreel Theater—"Synthetic Rubber," "Horses," "Sportreels," "Dover," cartoons. "Kaltenborn and McCrary," latest newsreels and shorts. continuous 9 a. m.—11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Tish," Marjorie Main, Zasu Pitts. 9:55 a. m., 1:30, 5:10, 8:35. "Cairo," Ethel Waters, Jeanette MacDonald. 11:25 a. m., 3, 6:40, 10:05.

Paramount — "Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Sin Town," Constance Bennett, Brod Crawford, Patrick Knowles. 9:48 a. m., 12:33, 3:18, 5:45, 8:12, 10:39. Stage Show: 11:06 a. m., 1:51, 4:36, 7:03, 9:30.

Scollay—"Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Women at Arms," "Trouble of the East," "Famous Boners," "Mighty Like a Goat," "Winter Setting," "Night Shift," "The Sheepish Wolf," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Sundays continuous 1-11.

State—"Tish," Marjorie Main, Zasu Pitts. 1:35, 4:55, 8:30. "Cairo," Ethel Waters, Jeanette MacDonald. 11:45 a. m., 3:15, 6:35, 10:10.

Telegraph—"Women at Arms," "Sun Valley Sports," Ted Powell and Band," "Famous Boners," "Night Shift," "Florida's Marineland and Oceanarium," comedy. Disney cartoon and newsreels. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Destination Unknown," Irene Hervey, William Gargan. 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:10. "Secrets of the Underworld," John Hubbard. 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 3:55, 6:25, 8:55.

Tremont—"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope. 9:40 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:20. "Tortilla Flat," Hedy Lamarr, Spencer Tracy. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Give Out, Sisters," Andrews Sisters. "Drums on the Congo," Stuart Erwin. 3, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. "The Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 1:45, 7:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake, Brian Donlevy. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. 3:33, 6:32, 9:31. "Hallway to Shanghai," Irene Hervey, Kent Taylor. 2:08, 5:07, 8:06.
Coolidge Corner: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 2:20, 5:15, 8:15.
Cleveland Circle: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Cenral Square: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 2, 8.
University: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Henry Fonda, Ginger Rogers. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 3:20, 6:45, 10.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. "Danger in the Pacific," Don Terry, Leo Carrillo. 2, 7.
Strand: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 1:45, 7:45.
Codman Square: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake, Brian Donlevy. 3:07, 9:07. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:47, 7:47.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglesion: "Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. "Here We Go Again," Edgar Bergen, Fibber McGee. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 3:14, 8:17. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 2:04, 7, 9:56.
Park: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. "Hello Annapolis," 3, 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Veronica Lake. "Big Street," Henry Fonda. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "One Thrilling Night," John Beal. 2:10, 8:10. "Halfway to Shanghai," Irene Hervey. 3:12, 9:12.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 2:30, 8:15. "The World at War." 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Iceland," Bonja Henie. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.
Maplewood: "The Spy Ship," Craig Stevens, Irene Manning. 3:43, 9:27. "Hi Neighbor," Jean Parker, Lullubelle. 2:25, 8:10.
Orpheum: "United We Stand." 1:55, 8. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 3:10, 9:15.
Strand: "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 3:15, 8:20. "About Face," William Tracy. 2:35, 7, 10:10.
Mystic: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle, Robert Newton. 3:15, 8:15. "Neath Brooklyn Bridge," East Side Kids. 2:05, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. "Through Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Orchestra Wives," Glenn Miller and Orchestra, Ann Rutherford. "Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Here We Go Again," Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Enemy Agent Meets Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 2, 8.
Strand "Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Isle of the Missing Men," John Howard. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Isle of the Missing Men," John Howard. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. "Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Robert Preston. "This Time for Keeps." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "One Thrilling Night," John Beal, Wanda McKay. 2:09, 7:54. "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 3:29, 9:14.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Lady Be Good." Ann Sothern, Robert Young. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Through Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 2, 7:30.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Joan of Ozark," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Here We Go Again," Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. 3:33, 8:03. "One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert, Peggy Moran. 2:33, 6:48, 9:46.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A genuine masterpiece." — Watts, Her. Trib. "A triumph."—Atkinson, Times
ANGEL STREET
With JOHN EMERY, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., WEST 45TH ST. EVGS. 8:40
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:40
Extra Holiday Mats. Dec. 25 & Jan. 1.
Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

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Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
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"Wholly Delightful."—Will Hays
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE Season's Laugh Success!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
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200 Good Seats, $1. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
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LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of BROADWAY. CH. 4-4256
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40, Sun. 3 P. M.
250 SEATS ALWAYS AT $1.10

4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY" —ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 260 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor
50¢ to $1.50 at all Performances except Sat. Eves. 80c to $2.50 Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun.
No. Mon. Perf. Holiday Matinee Dec. 25.

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
FLORA ROBSON in **THE DAMASK CHEEK**
A NEW COMEDY
By JOHN VAN DRUTEN and LLOYD MORRIS
PLAYHOUSE, 48th St. E. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:30
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

"An engaging comedy put on to much laughter."—NICHOLS, Times
THE GREAT BIG DOORSTEP
Dorothy GISH-Louis CALHERN
MOROSCO, W. 45 St. to Bdwy. Perf. Cl. 6-6230
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mat. Sat. 2:40—Sun. at 3
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents
TALLULAH BANKHEAD, FREDRIC MARCH, FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
THE SKIN OF OUR TEETH
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
WITH A COMPANY OF 40 and Florence REED
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-9156
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40.
No Performances Dec. 24th and 25th

"A HIT"—Watts, Herald Tribune
EVA Le Gallienne — JOSEPH Schildkraut
UNCLE HARRY
HUDSON Thea., 44th E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Evgs. Incl. Sunday—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION
PHILIP BARRY'S NEW COMEDY
WITHOUT LOVE
KATHARINE HEPBURN
ELLIOTT NUGENT
with
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

(BOSTON STAGE)

PLYMOUTH THEATRE — THURS., FRI., SAT. Dec. 17, 18, 19 — 3 NIGHTS & SAT. MAT.
ALL SOLDIER SHOW
"SEA HORSE SCANDALS"
CAST FROM THE ENGINEER AMPHIBIAN COMMAND
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EMMA OTERO IN THE FIREFLY
Book and Lyrics by Otto Harbach — Rudolph Friml's Noted Operetta
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Junior Miss
EVES.: 55c to $2.75; WED. MAT. 55c to $1.65
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BOSTON (MOVIES)

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Bette DAVIS • Paul HENREID
"NOW, VOYAGER"
Plus "Secret Enemies"

NOW — PARAMOUNT : FENWAY
Bing CROSBY • Bob HOPE • Dorothy LAMOUR
"ROAD TO MOROCCO"
Plus "Henry Aldrich, Editor"

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	684,565
1942 volume to date	112,842,241
1941 volume to date	149,701,199

Stock Buying Broader With Prices Firm

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—Investment buying broadened on a selective basis in today's market and pushed up favorites fractions to a point or more, a number to new yer's highs.

Prices, a bit uneven at the start, stiffened later although top marks were reduced in the final hour and many leaders continued to loaf in the minus division. Low-quoted issues, most of which were virtually unchanged, came out in sizable blocks and again bolstered volume.

Transfers for the full proceeding approximated 700,000 shares, another of the largest turnovers in more than a month.

Tax Selling Easily Absorbed

The fact the market had maintained its equilibrium in the three preceding sessions encouraged bidders, brokers suggested, on the thought assorted pivotals may have been oversold and that tax selling, which has been much lighter than such adjustments last December, was being absorbed without a great deal of trouble.

Hopes for the usual year-end rally inspired a certain amount of bullishness. Scant motivation was discerned in the war news.

Scattered steels, rails, aircrafts, farm implements and specialties inclined upward the greater part of the time.

At best levels for 1942 were Loew's, Warner Bros., Zenith Radio, Union Carbide, Johns-Manville, American Airlines, Eastman Kodak and U. S. Gypsum.

Supported were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Chesapeake & Ohio, American Telephone, Westinghouse, J. I. Case, Deere, Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, Sears Roebuck, American Smelting and U. S. Rubber.

Twin City Rapid Transit preferred retreated in the wake of a $3.50 dividend declaration on this stock, making total payments for the year $7 a share and cutting accumulations to $47.25 a share. Some had looked for a more generous disbursement

Intermittente laggards were Chrysler, Woolworth, Montgomery Ward, American Can Standard Oil (N. J.) Texas Co and Western Union

Some Bonds Rise

Firming tendencies developed in late dealings in today's bond market after a morning of sidewise movements

A number of rails moved up small fractions to a point or more along with some utlities and an assortment of miscellaneous loans. The best gainers included St. Paul 4½s, Burlington 4½s, Boston & Maine 4s, North Western general mortgage 5s and Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s.

Norfolk & Southern convertible 5s moved up around a point at one time in response to an announcement the company had determined to pay all back interest amounting to 4½ per cent on the issue. The road's 4½s also were slightly improved.

Others ahead at one time or another included several loans of the Southern Pacific, Western Pacific 5s and first 5s, American Tobacco 3s, Rock Island 4½s, and Great Northern 4½s.

Registering little change either way were, among others, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Telephone 4½s and 5s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas adjustment 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, New York Central 4s, and Northern Pacific 6s.

U. S. Governments were all but neglected in deference to the current campaign to place the Treasury's new $9,000,000,000 loan.

Cuba 4½s added a fraction to Monday's gain and Denmark 6s were a shade improved. Oslo City 4½s dropped around a point.

Conditions Outlined For Year-End Bonuses

WASHINGTON (AP) — Internal Revenue Commissioner Guy Helvering announced four conditions under which white collar workers may receive Christmas or year-end bonuses.

Bonuses may be paid without the Commissioner's approval where:

1. The amount to be paid in 1942 is not greater than the amount paid to the same employees or an employee occupying the same position in 1941.

2. The employer had entered into an enforceable contract with the employee before Oct. 3, 1942, to pay him in 1942 (a) a bonus of a specified amount or (b) a bonus calculated in a specified manner the amount of which was determinable on or before Oct. 3, 1942.

3. It has been the settled policy of the employer for at least two years to pay bonuses calculated on a fixed percentage of the salary of each of the employees of any group provided the fixed percentage is not increased in 1942. An increase in the amount of any employee's bonus due to an increase in his salary during 1942 without any change in the percentage will not be in violation of this rule.

4. The bonus or other additional compensation is based on a fixed percentage of an employee's individual sales provided the rate of such payment was fixed before Oct. 3, 1942.

Investors Fairplay League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mr. B. C. Forbes, president of the Investors Fairplay League, announces the opening of league offices in Los Angeles and Seattle, in addition to those already established in Philadelphia and Detroit.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
50	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ¼
48¾	39	Acme Sil (3)	2	41	41	41	+ ⅜
8½	5½	Adams E .45e	18	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
25	18¾	Adams-M134e	2	25	25	25	Dec 9
16⅜	10	Addressog (1)	13	16	15½	15½	— ⅜
38¾	29½	Air Reduct 1a	9	38½	38½	38¾	
4	1¾	Alaska Juneau	16	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
½	⅛	Allegheny Corp	27	⅛	⅛	¼	
6¼	3½	Alleg pf xw	1	4½	4½	4½	Dec14
6⅜	3½	Allegpf$30ww	5	4½	4½	4½	
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	1	12½	12½	12½	
22¾	16	Alleg Lud (2e)	5	18½	17¾	18	+ ½
7	3⅜	Allen Ind ¾e	1	6	6	6	Dec14
149	118½	Al Ch & Dye 6	1	138¾	138¾	138¾	
12½	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	Dec10
16⅜	11⅞	Allied M (1e)	4	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	
6⅜	4	Allied St(.60)	18	6	5⅞	6	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	7	75½	75½	75½	Dec14
30½	22	Allis-C M (1)	41	26¼	25¼	26¼	+1⅛
19⅜	14¾	Alpha P C 1½	3	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	4	¾	¾	¾	
18⅞	11	Amal L pf ½xk	2	11	11	11	Dec 9
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	67¾	67½	67½	—1
24	18¼	Am A Ch 1.20a	3	23	23	23	
48¾	25¼	Am Airl 1½e	24	50	48½	49½	+ ⅞
9¼	5⅞	Am Bk N .40	12	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
6½	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	5	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
33	23	AmBrSh 1.70e	*7	29½	28¾	29½	+1
31½	1¼	Am Cable & R	16	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
73¾	56⅝	Am Can (3)	2	71¾	71	71	—1½
3⅔	20	Am Car & Fdy	8	25½	25½	25¼	— ⅜
73¾	55½	Am CF pf 5¼e	1	66	66	66	— ¾
20½	16	Am Ch&C (2)	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	+1
96¾	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	99	99	99	+2¼
6½	3⅞	AmC'type .40e	5	6	6	6	Dec14
22¾	14½	AmCSug 2½e	1	15⅜	15⅛	15½	— ¼
16¼	8⅞	Am Distill	6	15	15	15	Dec14
3	⅛	Am Encau Tll	21	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
7½	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¾
24	16¾	Am Export (2)	12	23	22½	23	+ ⅜
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	17	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
38¾	16¾	A FP6pf1.80k	6	38	38	38	+ ¾
43¾	18⅞	A FP7pf2.10k	11	43½	42¾	43⅛	+ ⅝
5⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	12	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ¼
35	25½	Am-H S S 3	2	32½	32½	32½	
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
35	32	Am H L pf (3)	6	33	33	33	N v 9
51⅞	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	6	51¾	51½	51¾	Dec13
2	1⅛	Am Ice	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
35	25	Am Ice pf ½e	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	Dec12
5⅜	2¾	Am Internt'l	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Invest .70e	1	5	5	5	N'v 30
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	11	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
91	65	Am Loco pf 7k	1	81½	81½	81½	Dec14
12¼	9½	Am M&F .80	9	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
7⅝	4	AmM&Met½e	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
24¾	16	Am Met 1½e	11	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	Dec14
⅛	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	22	⅜	⅛	⅛	
26¼	15⅛	APLS6pf33⅓k	11	17½	17	17½	+ ¼
22	12½	APLS5pf2.81k	19	15¼	14⅞	15¼	— ⅛
6⅜	3⅛	Am R&S(.30e)	34	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
12	9½	Am R M (1e)	27	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
9¼	4⅜	Am Saf R ¾e	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
13⅜	6¾	Am Seat 1e	5	14	13½	14	+ ⅝
43	25½	Am Smelt 2a	11	36½	36⅛	36½	+ ⅜
36¼	29	Am Snuff2.80e	3	33½	33½	33⅓	Dec14
21¾	16⅜	Am Stl F (2)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅜
12	9⅜	Am Stores (1)	4	12	11⅞	11⅞	
12	7½	Am Stove 1.20	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	20	20	20	
97½	78¾	Am Sugar pf 7	1	89	89	89	Dec14
23	17¼	Am S Tob (2e)	1	22⅜	22⅜	2.2⅜	+ ⅜
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	20	127	126½	126⅞	+ ⅛
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	5	41⅜	40⅞	41¼	+ ⅛
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	16	42⅜	41⅝	41⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	9	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
32	22	Am Visc (2)	21	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	— ¼
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	116	116	116	Dec11
4	1⅞	Am Water Wks	17	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	2	54	54	54	Dec10
6⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	6	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
76⅜	51¾	Am Wool pf 8k	4	52½	52½	52½	+ ¾
57⅜	34⅞	Am Zinc L&S	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf5k	6	41¾	41½	41½	Dec 8
28⅝	22⅝	Anaconda 2½e	35	24⅞	24½	24¾	
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	2	15⅜	15⅜	15¾	Dec14
12¼	7¾	Andes Cop (1)	2	10	10	10	Dec14
17⅜	1	A P W Paper	2	1½	1½	1½	Dec10
35	27⅛	Arch-D-M (2)	3	32	31½	32	
111⅝	102	Arm Del pf 7	2	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	Dec14
4¼	2½	Armour III	20	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
67½	42	Arm pr pf43½k	4	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
66	40½	Armour III pf	1	40½	40½	40½	
32⅛	21	Arm Ck 1.35e	13	32¼	31⅝	32	
8¼	5⅞	Arnold C 3¼e	2	7⅝	7½	7½	Dec14
4¼	2⅝	Artloom (.30e)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Dec12
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	72	72	72	Dec 5
83	53	AsDG2pf16¾k	1	55	55	55	Dec14
28	20	AssociatedIn2	1	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	Dec11
53	27½	Atchison (6e)	38	44⅞	44¼	44⅞	+ ⅝
72½	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	9	66¼	66⅛	66⅛	+ ⅛
34½	19¾	Atl Coast (2e)	5	25¼	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
34	16½	Atl G&W I 3e	3	19	19	19	Dec 5
45½	33	AG&Wi pf 5e	1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	Dec14
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .70e	6	19	18⅞	18⅞	
109¾	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	2	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	Dec11
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 4.3	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	Dec10
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ½e	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
70	43	AtlasPow 3½e	4	57	56½	56½	
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
3¼	1¼	Austin Nichols	5	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅜
4⅜	2¾	Avia Cp ¼e	19	3	2⅞	3	
14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	32	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	10	3⅛	3	3	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	8	5⅜	5¼	5¾	+ ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅝	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	7	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	4½	Barker Br ½e	1	5½	5½	5½	Dec12
1c⅜	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	11	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 2e	14	13¼	12⅞	13	
23¼	15½	Bayuk C 1½	1	20	20	20	
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	N'v 25
110¾	64	Besch-Nut(4a)	3	94½	94½	94½	
9	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
17⅜	9¾	Bell Airc (2e)	9	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
39⅞	28¼	Ben Avia 3¾e	14	33	32⅜	32¾	+ ¼
15¼	9⅞	Benef IL 1½e	5	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½	4	53	53	53	Dec 4
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl (6)	30	54¾	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	7	109	108¾	108¾	
28⅞	18¾	Bigelow-S (2)	3	29	28¾	28¾	
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
7⅜	⅜	Blaw-Kno .35e	7	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾e	1	13	13	13	+ ⅜
21⅛	13½	Boeing Air 1e	11	15¾	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
39¾	25	Bohn A&Br 3e	12	40⅛	39½	40¼	+ ½
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	2	16	16	16	
22⅝	18⅜	BordenCo1.40e	5	22⅛	21¾	22	
27⅞	19¾	Borg-Wr 1.60	22	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ¼
3½	1¼	Boston&Maine	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
31¼	25	Bower R 2½e	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ¼
20¼	15	Brewing C ½e	1	18	18	18	Dec 4
9⅝	7⅜	Bridg'p B (1)	*4	9	8⅝	9	+ ¼
21¾	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	5	21½	20¾	21⅛	
35½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	34	34	34	
43	30	BristolM1.90e	10	33½	33	33	— ½
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	1	1	1	1	Dec14
1⅛	7	Bkly U Gas ½e	5	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
35	28¼	Brown Shoe(2)	1	29½	29½	29½	Dec14
14⅜	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B 1	4	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
8⅞	6	Bucyrus-E ½e	14	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
3½	2¼	Budd Mfg	18	3¾	3	3	— ⅜
7⅜	5¾	Budd Wh (1e)	4	6½	6½	6½	Dec14
15¾	11¼	Buffalo (2e)	3	13⅞	13½	13½	Dec14
25	16¼	Bullard 2½e	12	19⅞	19½	19¾	+ ⅜
26¾	19½	Bulova Wat 2	5	25	24⅝	24⅝	Dec14
19¼	14⅞	Burl M 1.40a	1/	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
56½	53	Burl pf (2¾)	1	55½	55½	55½	Dec14
53¼	51	Burl pf (2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ½
9⅝	6¼	Burr Add(.60)	16	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	3⅛	3	3	
6¼	4¼	Butl'r B .60e	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1¼	1	20	20	20	Dec14
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop ¼e	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
10⅝	6½	Byers (AM)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
15¼	10	Byron Jk 1¼e	5	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅜
21¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¾
53⅞	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	N'v 2
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	5	½	½	½	
7⅝	5¼	Cal & Hecla 1	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
16¾	11⅞	Camb Wy 1¼e	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
13½	9½	Canada Dr .60	7	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
7⅜	3⅜	Canadian Pac	21	6¼	6¼	5¼	+ ⅛
37½	29⅜	Cannon Mills 2	4	35	35	35	
4¾	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
28½	22½	CarpenSt12½e	5	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅞
3½	2¼	Carr-Gen .20a	4	3¼	3¼	3½	
75½	54¾	Case (JI) (7e)	2	71	69¾	71	+2½
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	8	38	37¾	38	+ ¼
29⅛	15	Celanese (2)	34	29⅜	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Cp ½	17	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
23½	16	Cent Aq 134a	13	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
2⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	5	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	Dec14
2⅜	1⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ¼
18	11	Cen Violet2½e	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
3¾	2	Century Rib M	2	3½	3½	3½	Jul 7
35	27	Cerro de P (4)	6	31¾	31½	31⅝	+ ⅜
3⅜	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	Dec14
19	15½	ChainBelt 1¼e	2	16½	16½	16½	Dec12
18⅞	14⅛	Champ P&F 1	3	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	Dec14
9½	5½	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	Dec10
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohie3a	10	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+ ¾
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	92½	92½	92½	— ½
2¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	6	2½	2½	2½	
8¾	2¾	Chi&EIIIA.5%e	6	8½	8	8	— ⅛
2¾	1¾	Chi Gr West	6	2	2	2	
13¾	8¾	ChiGWpf 134k	6	10½	10¼	10¾	+ ¼
16	12¼	Chi Mail ¼e	1	6½	6½	6½	Dec14
17½	12	Chi Pa T (2)	3	15½	15¾	15½	+ ½
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	36½	36⅜	36⅜	Dec14
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	48	48	48	N'v 28
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec14
1¼	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	3	½	½	½	
1⅜	¾	CRI & P 7pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
11⅞	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	11¾	Chickash (1)	2	13½	13½	13½	Dec14
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	22	1½	1	1	— ⅛
67¾	43⅞	Chrysler 3¼e	37	66⅝	65⅞	66	— ⅛
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	2	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
3	2⅛	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
39⅜	28	Clark Eq (3)	1	36¼	36	36¼	
29¼	22	Cleve G B (1e)	2	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	1	37½	37⅜	37½	— ¼
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 2¼e	9	33	33	33	
92	56½	Coca-Cola 3a	1	85	84	84	—1½
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	60⅝	60½	60½	Dec 2
17¾	11½	Colgate P ½a	12	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	105	105	105	N'v 18
18¾	10⅝	Collins & A	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1½e	1	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	Dec14
15¾	8½	Col Br A 1½e	13	15	14½	15	+ ⅜
15¾	8¾	Col Br B 1½e	11	15	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
2½	1	Col G&E .10g	28	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
54	30½	Col G&EpfA 6	5	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
11¼	5½	Colum Pic ½e	6	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
35	24	Colum Ppf2¾	6	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
79	51	Col Carb 4¼e	6	80	79¾	80	+1
29¼	16½	Comi Credit 3	12	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
105½	91½	Comi C pf 4¼	1	105	105	105	— ½
33⅞	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	47	33¼	32⅞	33	
109¼	100¼	Com Tcupf 4¼	5	109¾	108½	109¼	Dec11
10¼	7¼	Colm Solv .60e	12	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	71	¼	⅛	¼	
44½	21½	Com & Sou pf	23	34⅝	34	34½	+ ⅝
23¾	17¾	Com'th 1.60e	27	20⅜	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	1	3	3	3	Dec10
17⅜	12½	Congol-N (1a)	18	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	24	18	17½	17¾	+ ½
12⅜	9⅜	Cons Cig 1½e	8	10	10	10	— ⅝
7⅜	4	Cons Cop .45e	21	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
16⅞	11⅜	Consol Ed(1.60)	73	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	15	87½	86¾	87½	+ ¾
¾	⅜	Con Film Ind	16	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
9	7	Cons F pf 1k	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3	1½	Cons Laundries	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Dec11
7½	4⅝	Consol Oil ½	27	7	6⅞	7	
8¼	3¾	Cons RR Cu pf	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Dec12
9	4¾	Consol'n Coal	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
39	22	Consol'n-C pf	1	36½	36½	36½	Dec 2
16¾	11¾	Container 1½e	5	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
4¾	2¼	Cont Bak ½e	14	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	98	98	98	Dec11
28	21⅜	Cont Can 1¼e	26	26¾	25¼	26⅜	
8¼	5⅞	ContDiam .65e	2	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	5	42½	41½	42½	+ ¾
4⅞	2¾	Cont Mot .55e	7	4	4	4	
27	17	Cont O Del (1)	11	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅛
21½	15½	Cont Steel 2e	1	19½	19½	19½	Dec11
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	4	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	45	45	45	Dec 1
55¾	42¼	Corn Prod 2.60	7	54½	54½	54½	— ⅛
3½	2½	Coty Inc .15e	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
⅞	⅜	Coty Interna'l	2	¾	¾	¾	Dec14
14½	10⅜	Crane Co (1e)	19	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
16⅞	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	5	16⅜	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
9½	5¾	Crosley (½e)	6	7½	7⅜	7½	
20½	14¼	Cr'wn C&S½e	*5	19⅛	19	19	
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	4	36½	36¼	36¼	— ¾
12⅛	10	Crown Zel (1)	12	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
39⅝	23¾	Crucible Stl 2e	15	32½	31½	32¼	+ ⅝
84	63	Crucible pf (5)	3	71	70½	70½	
9	5	Cub-Am S ¾ae	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
95½	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	1	95½	95½	95½	Dec14
13¼	8⅝	Cudahy Pack	1	10	10	10	
19⅝	13	Cuneo Pr 1½	2	17⅜	17	17	— ⅝
2	⅛	Curtis Publish	76	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
20⅝	12	CurP pf 1.60k	3	18¼	18⅛	18¼	— ¼
9⅛	5⅞	Curtiss W (1e)	65	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Steel Output Continues At Capacity Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel operations continue at virtual capacity, 99½ per cent, the only bar to a higher rate being necessity for renewing open-hearth brickwork, according to the magazine Steel.

"Announcement of Production Requirements Plan quotas for first quarter, scheduled to be made by Dec. 15, is expected to stimulate placing of orders for steel materials.

"Many consumers have been holding back orders until they receive their allocations, to avoid a repetition of experiences of fourth quarter, which resulted in many suspensions and cancellations. Some improvement in buying has been noted in products where deliveries have been most extended, such as sheets and bars.

"Readjustment in the armament program continues to cause some cancellations and larger placements under PRP may not serve to balance this. At the same time specifications against long-term contracts are heavy. Shifting of emphasis in the war program has affected principally ordnance items, including tanks, guns and shells.

"Deliveries are still confused on most products although there has been some easing during the past fortnight on small bar rounds, which may obtained in six to eight weeks on top ratings. On large rounds best promises are about 15 weeks.

"Most sheet sellers have little tonnage for delivery against top priorities before the middle of February, in hot and cold-rolled and galvanized. An exception is noted in the case of one eastern mill which can promise some galvanized tonnage for late January shipments as low as AA-3. Structural shapes are much easier.

"War Production Board has released some locomotive and freight car orders which had been frozen earlier in the year, as a start toward the equipment desired by the carriers for 1943.

"Steel ingot production holds near the high mark of recent months and in November made the largest output in history for a 30-day month, with 7,184,560 tons. It failed to equal the all-time high made in October but was well above production in November last year.

"Average per week in November was 1,674,723 tons, slightly below the 1,712,159 tons averaged per week in October."

Business Loans Drop $35,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans declined $35,000,000 during the week ended Dec. 9, the Federal Reserve Board reported in its weekly statement on the condition of member banks in 101 leading cities.

San Francisco reported the largest decline, $16,000,000; the Chicago district, $10,000,000, and the New York district, $9,000,000.

C. & S. Asks to Restate Preferred Stock to $10

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Commonwealth and Southern Corporation asked the Securities and Exchange Commission for permission to restate its preferred stock from $100 to $10 a share to facilitate payment of a dividend.

Commonwealth and Southern said the move was necessary, under the laws of the State of Delaware, in which it is incorporated, before the dividend can be declared.

The SEC reserved decision on the proposal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

New York City Bond

3 3s 80	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
12	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	90	89¾	90
13	Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	70¾	70¾	70½
3	Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	58¾	58¾	58¾
1	Alleghany Inc 5s 50	50	50	50
2	Allied Strs 4½s 51	101¾	101¾	101¾
30	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¼	107	107
57	Am & For P 5s 2020	75⅛	74⅛	75⅜
10	AmIGChem 5½s 49	104	103⅝	104
14	Am T&T 3¼s 66	107	106⅝	106¾
5	Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
17	Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	106⅞	107
21	Am Tobacco 3s 62	101⅛	101	101⅛
5	Ang C Nitra deb 67	55½	55⅛	55⅛
1	Arm Del 4s 37	103½	103⅝	103½
1	Arm Del 4s 55	103	103	103
2	At&SF 4s 95	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1	At&SF aj 4s 95 st	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
5	AT&SF 4s 1995-55	104½	104½	104¾
1	At&SF 4s 1909-55	104½	104½	104½
1	AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	112	112	112
1	A C Line 1st 4s 52	83¼	83¼	83¼
36	A C Line cll 4s 52	71⅞	71⅜	71⅝
20	A C Line 4½s 64	61	60½	60⅝
12	B&O 1st mtg 4S st	57¾	57¾	57¾
42	B&O 95 st A	28⅝	28½	28½
16	B&O 95 st C	31⅜	31½	31⅜
29	B&O 2000 st D	28½	28⅛	28⅛
2	B&O 96 st F	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
77	B&O cv 60 st	23	22⅝	22¾
13	B&O 4s 48	56¾	56½	56½
4	B&OPLE&WV 4s	48⅜	48¼	48¼
6	B&O S W 50 st	36¼	36¼	36¼
1	B&O T C 4s 59	44	44	44
2	Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	61	61¼	61¼
2	Bang & Ar ev 4s 51 st	61	61	61
1	BellTPa 5s 48 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Bell TPa 5s 60 C	129¾	129¾	129¾
2	Beth Stl 2¾s 52	104¼	104¼	104½
8	Beth Stl 3¼s 65	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Beth Stl 3s 60	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5	Boston&Me 5s 55	95	95	95
3	Boston&Me 4½s 70	39½	39½	39½
3	Boston&Me 4s 60	71	71	71
15	Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	81⅞	81¾	81¾
1	Bur C RNo 5s 34	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Bush Term 5s 55	59¼	59¼	59¼
4	Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	109⅛	109¼	109⅛
3	Can Pac 4½s 46	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
4	Can Pac 4½s 60	89	89	89
4	Can Pac 4s perp	70	69¾	70
2	Caro C&O 4s 65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
5	Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
4	Celanese 3½s 62	101½	101½	101½
15	Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	⅝	⅝	⅝
13	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	22¾	22¾	22¾
6	Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	68	68	68
1	Cen New Eng 4s 61	74½	74½	74½
24	Cen Pac 5s 60	53¼	53	53⅛
9	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82	81¾	82
7	Cen R R N J 5s 87	17½	17¼	17¼
1	Cen R R N J 4s 87	16	16	16
1	C&O 3½s 96 D	102¼	102¼	102¼
62	Chi & Alton 3s 49	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
12	CB&Q rfg 71 A	72⅛	72	72
10	CB&Q 4½s 77	64½	63⅜	64½
34	CB&Q gen 4s 58	80¾	80⅝	80¾
13	CB&Q 4s 49	97	96¾	97
19	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93½	93¼	93½
17	Chi & E Ill inc 97	31	30½	31
1	ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	35½	35½	35½
1	Chi I & L 5s 47	30¾	30¾	30¾
1	Chi I & L 5s 66	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
2	Chi I & L 4s 47	29	29	29
10	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	18½	17¾	18
59	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4¼	4⅛	4¼
5	CM&SP 4¾s 89F	44¼	44¼	44¼
12	CM&SP 4½s 89C	44¾	44⅛	44¾
9	CM&SP 4½s 89E	44¼	44	44½
20	CM&StP gen 4s 89	43¾	43¾	43¾
28	Chi&NW 6½s 36	40⅞	40½	40⅞
30	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	23	22¾	23
9	Chi&NW gen 5s 87	34⅝	34	34⅜
119	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	23¼	23	23⅜
5	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	22¼	22½	22½
4	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	22½	22½	22½
15	Chi & NW 4s 87	33⅞	33½	33⅞
2	Chi & NW 4s 87 st	33⅜	33¾	33¾
6	Chi & NW 4s 87 st	33¾	33¾	33¾
6	Chi & NW 3½s 87	32	32	32
15	CRI & P 4½s 52A	19¾	19¼	19¼
6	CRI & P cv 4½s	3¼	3	3¼
23	CRI & P 4s 88	33	32⅞	32⅞
43	CRI & P rfg 4s 34	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜
5	CTH & SE inc 5s 60	47	47	47
1	Ch Un Sta 3¾ 63	108	108	108
23	Ch & W Ind 4s 52	96	95¾	96
3	Childs Co 5s 43	42½	42½	42½
3	Cin Un Term 3½s 71	110	110	110
31	CCC&StL 4½s 77	44¾	44¼	44½
2	CCC&StL gen 4s 93	68½	68½	68½
3	Cin Un Term 3½s 72	77¾	77¾	77⅝
7	ClevUn Term 5s 73	65	65	65
16	Clev Un Term 4½s 77	60½	60¼	60¼
2	Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	89¾	89½	89½
1	Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
5	Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
3	ComlMack inc 69 ww	55½	55½	55½
1	Con Edis 3½s 58	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Con Edis 3½s 58	107¼	106⅝	106⅞
1	Con Edis 3½s 56	106¼	106¼	106¼
27	Con Ooil cv 3½s 51	104¼	104¼	104⅛
1	Con Rys 4s 54	34¼	34¼	34⅓
5	Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
5	Curtis Pub 3s 55	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
9	Dayton P&L 3s 70	104¾	104¾	104¾
7	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	56½	55½	55½
1	D&RG 4½s 36	19¾	19¾	19¾
8	D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	2½	2½	2¼
39	D&RGW West 5s 78	17	16½	17
5	Det Ed 3s 70	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Det T Tun 4½s 61	85¾	85¾	85¾
2	Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102½	102½	102½
1	Dul Missabi&I 3½s62	106	106	106
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
42	Erie 4½s 2015	53½	53⅛	53⅛
18	Erie 4s 95	89⅛	88⅞	89
1	Firestone T&R 3s 61	99	99	99
1	Fla E Cst 4½s 59	79	79	79
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	98¾	98¾	98¾
8	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102⅞	102⅝	102¾
6	Gt Nor 5s 73	90½	90	90⅛
6	Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	82	82	82
10	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	82	82	82
30	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99¼	99	99¼
27	Gt Nor 4s 46 R	99	98¾	99
42	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	74½	74	74½
9	G Bay & W deb B	9½	9½	9½
1	Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	71	71	71
2	Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	52¼	52¼	52¼
2	Hav Elec Rlwy 4s 54	89	89	89
7	Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
10	Hudson Coal 5s 62A	40¾	40¼	40½
7	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45⅞	45¾	45⅞
1	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	17½	17½	17½
11	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101	101	101
2	Ill Cen 4s 52	49½	49½	49½
8	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45	45	45
28	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	40¾	40½	40¾
19	Ill Cen 5s 55	55¼	55	55¼
1	Ill Cent Cairo 4s 50	82	82	82
11	Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	47½	47½	47½
28	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	44¾	44½	44½
11	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40½	40½	40½
3	Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	78½	78½	78½
5	Inland Stl 3s 61	107⅜	104⅝	104⅝
22	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	26¼	26	26¼
1	Int Gt Nor 5s 56	24½	24½	24½
7	Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	24½	24½	24½
5	Int HydroEl cv 6s 44	38½	38⅜	38½
1	Int Rys CA 6½s 47	94¾	94¾	94¾
23	Int T&T 4½s 52	63¼	63	63
19	Int T&T 5s 55	66¾	66	66
1	JamesP&Clea 4s 59	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
2	Jones&LghSt3¼s 61	94⅜	94⅞	94⅜
15	Kanaw & Mich 4s 90	86¼	86¼	86¼
40	KCP&Mem 4s 36	89	89	89
2	K C South 5s 50	69½	69½	69½
3	K C South 3s 50	63¾	63¾	63¾
7	L S & M S 3½s 97	83¾	83¾	83¾
6	Leh C&N 4½s 54 C	77	77	77
3	Leh Val VCoal 5s 74 st	46½	45	45
1	Leh Val H Term 5s 54	43¾	43¾	43¾
9	Leh Val NY 4½s 50	51½	51½	51½
7	Lehigh Val 3s 2003 st	33	32¾	33
8	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	29½	29¾	29¾
41	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	27½	27¾	27¼
2	Leh Val Term 5s 51	53¼	53¼	53¼
3	Libby McN&L 4s 55	105	105	105
1	Liggett & M 5s 51	121¾	121¾	121¾
5	Louisia & Ark 5s 69	76½	76½	76½
4	Lou&N 4½s 2003	93¾	93¾	93¾
9	Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	93½	93¼	93¼
2	Mich Cen 4½s 79	88	88	88
22	M & St L 4s 49	2¾	2½	2¾
1	MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	4½	4½	4½
1	MSP&SSMar 5½s 76	68¼	68¼	68¼
2	MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
11	MSPSSM gtd 5s 38	15½	15⅜	15⅜
1	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	15⅜	15½	15⅜
6	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	39¾	39½	39½
22	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	17½	17¾	17¾
13	M-K-T 4½s 78	35⅛	35	35⅛
29	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40¾	40½	40¾
4	M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	40¾	40½	40¾
24	Mo Pac 3½s 49	3¾	3¾	3¾
29	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	35⅞	35½	35⅞
100	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞
53	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	36	35⅞	36
12	Mo Pac 5s 80 H	36	36	36
67	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞
26	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	9	8⅞	9
2	Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	43	42	42
7	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	103¼	103	103¼
6	Mor & Essex 5s 55	33½	33	33
13	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	29¾	29½	29¾
18	Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	35½	34½	35⅝
2	Nash Chs & St L 4s 78	68¾	68¾	68¾
3	Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2	Nat Distill 3½s 49	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
4	Nat Distill 3½s 49	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1	Nat Steel 3s 65	103⅝	103¼	103⅛
7	N Eng RR 5s 45	74	73¾	74
1	New Eng T&T 5s 52	117¾	117¾	117¾
1	No Pu Sv 5s 52A	106¾	106¾	106¾
22	NO Tex&M 5½s 54	57½	56⅝	56⅝
18	NO Tex & M 4½s 56	50½	50¾	50½
1	NY & Putnam 4s 93	41	41	41
49	NYC rfg 5s 2013	50¾	50⅛	50⅛
114	NYC 4½s 2013 A	45⅞	45½	45⅞
45	NYC cn 4s 98	49⅝	49½	49⅝
18	NYC 3¾s 46	99⅛	99	99⅛
25	NYC cv 3¼s 52	63¾	63¼	63¾
1	NYC & HR 3½s 97	74	74	74
2	NYC Ls Sh 3½s 98	52¾	52¾	52¾
13	NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	47⅝	47⅜	47⅜
3	NY Chi & St L 6s 50	100½	100⅜	100⅜
11	NYChic&StL 5½s	75	74½	74½
27	NYChi&StL 4½s 78	61	60¾	60¾
6	NY Dock Co 4s 51	65¼	65	65
4	NY G El H&P 5s 48	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
2	NY G El H&P 4s 49	111¾	111⅜	111⅜
23	NY Lack&W 4s 73A	54	53½	54
42	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	42½	42½	42½
46	NYNH&H cll 5s 40	57	56¾	57
19	NYNH&H 4½s 67	39¾	39¾	39¾
1	NYNH&H 4s 47	45¼	35¼	35¼
27	NYNH&H 4s 55	35¼	35	35
20	NYNH&H 4s 56	35¼	34¾	34¾
107	NYNH&H 4s 57	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝
20	NYNH&H 3½s 56	33	32⅞	33
69	NYO&W rfg 4s 92	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
3	NY S&W rfg 5s 37	30	30	30
4	NY W&Bost 4½s 46	8	8	8
25	Norf&Sou cv 5s 2014	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
7	Norf Sou 4½s 88	74½	74⅜	74½
1	Norf & W 4s 96	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜
4	Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	102¾	102¾	102¾
28	Nor Pac 6s 2047	68⅜	65	68⅜
12	Nor Pac 5s 2047	54½	54½	54½
3	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49¾	49⅝	49¾
20	Nor Pac 4s 97	72	71¾	71¾
19	Nor Pac 3s 2047	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
1	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	110	110	110
1	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64	111⅝	111½	111⅝
8	Ohio Ed 4s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	100¼	100¼	100¼
3	Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	109½	109½	109½
4	Or-Wash RR&N 4s	106½	106½	106½
4	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99¾	99⅝	99⅞
12	Pac Gas &El 3s 70	102¼	102	102
1	Pac G&E 4s 64	112	112	112
3	Panhandle EPL 3s 60	103¾	103¾	103¾
9	Para Pict 4s 56	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
7	Pen Co 4s 63	102¼	102	102¼
4	Pen Ohio Ed 4½s 77	102¼	102¼	102¼
10	Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	99¼	98¾	98¾
2	Pen RR gen 5s 68	107¼	107¼	107¼
8	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101¾	101½	101¾
8	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	89¼	89	89
3	Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96¾	93¾	95¾
8	Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	95½	95¼	95¼
15	Pen RR 3¾s 70	89¾	89¾	89¾
2	Pen RR 3½s 52	90¾	90½	90¾
2	Pere Marq 5s 56	71¼	71¼	71¼
2	Pere Marq 4½s 80	56¼	56¼	56¼
2	Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105¾	105¼	105¾
5	Phila Co 4½s 61	94¼	94½	94¼
3	Phil El 2¾s 71	102¾	102¼	102¼
66	Ph Read C&I 6s 49	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
59	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	35¾	34½	35⅝
16	Philippine Ry 4s 37	31	30½	30½
25	Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	103½	103½	103½
4	PCC & SL 5s 70A	105	104¾	104¾
1	Pitts & W Va 4½s 58A	53	53	53
18	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	89¾	89½	89¾
1	Pressed St C 5s 51	95¼	95¼	95¼
20	Readg 4½s 97A	76¾	76⅝	76¾
3	Rdg Jen Cen 4s 51		88	88
10	Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
2	Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	26¼	26¼	26¼
73	RI Ark & Las 4½s 34	21¾	21⅝	21¾
1	Saguenay Pow 4½s	99	99	99
32	StLIM&S4sR&G 3d	75¼	75	75¼
35	StLM&Pac 5s 55 st	75	74½	75
43	St L S F 5s 50 B	19¼	18¾	19¼
27	St L S F 4½s 78	18½	18¼	18½
15	StLSF¼s 78ct	18¼	17¾	18¼
128	St L S F 4s 50 A	18¼	17¾	18¼
1	St L S F 4s 50A	17½	17½	17½
12	St L SW 5s 52	44¾	44¼	44¾
1	St L SW 2nd 4s 89	64	64	64
72	StP&KC ShL4½s 41	17½	16¾	16¾
2	StP E Gr Trk 4½s 47	53	53	53
13	Sea A L cn 4s 45	13¾	13¾	13¾
8	Sea A L 6s 45 ct	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
3	Sea A L 4s 50 st	24½	24½	24½
20	Sea AL rfg 4s 59	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞
5	Sea AL rfg 4s 59ct	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
11	Sea-All Fla 6s 35A	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
11	Shell Un 2½s 54	98¼	98¼	98¼
4	Simmons cv 4s 52	102	102	102
3	So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	107½	107½	107½
9	Sou Pac 4½s 68	51⅞	51⅜	51⅞
68	Sou Pac 4½s 81	51¼	50¾	51
116	So Pac 4½s 69	51⅝	51⅛	51½
80	So Pac rfg 4s 55	69¼	68¾	68¾
15	So Pac clt 4s 49	70⅞	70¾	70¾
82	So Pac 3¾s 46	91¾	91¼	91¾
48	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	53¼	53	53¼
3	So Pac SFTer 4s 50	84½	84½	84½
11	South Ry 6½s 56	92¼	92	92¼
11	South Ry cn 5s 94	91½	91⅜	91½
21	South Ry gen 4s 56	67½	67½	67½
1	S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	111½	111½	111½
5	Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105	105	105
1	Studebaker cv 6s 45	102	102	102
1	Superior Oil 3½s 56	103½	103½	103½
3	Texark&FtSm5½s 50	87½	87½	87½
14	Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	65	64¾	65
7	Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	64¾	64⅝	64¾
1	TexP-MP Ter 5½s 04	103¼	103¼	103¼
65	Third Ave aj 5s 60	20¾	20	20
2	Union Oil Cal 3s 59	101¾	101¾	101¾
3	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
4	Un Pac 3½s 80	104½	104½	104½
5	Un Pac 3½s 70	96¼	96¼	96¼
3	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s	92½	92½	92½
11	Unit Drug 5s 53	98¾	98¾	98¾
2	Un Stockyds 4½s 51	94¾	94½	94½
3	Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	98¾	98¾	98¾
5	Utah P & L 5s 44	98¾	98½	98½
5	Va El & Pow 3½s 68	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2	Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	109	109	109
9	Wabash 4½s 91	32¾	32¾	32¾
11	Wabash 4s 81	42¾	42½	42½
5	Wabash 4s 71	81¼	81¼	81¼
7	Walwrth 4s 55	94¼	94	94
7	Warner Brds 6s 48	103	102⅝	302⅝
15	West Shore 4s 2361	41⅞	41½	41⅝
3	Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	36¼	36⅛	36¼
32	Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	36¼	36⅛	36¼
7	Western Un 5s 51	85⅝	85⅜	85½
7	Western Un 5s 60	82⅝	82½	82¾
9	Western Un 4½s 50	84¼	84	84¼
3	Wheel Stl 3½s 66	90	90	90
46	Wis Cen 4s 49	51¾	51½	51½
13	Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	14¾	14½	14¾
5	Wisc El Pow 3½s	109¾	109½	109¾
3	Young S&W 3½s	97¾	97½	97¾

Foreign Bonds

2	Antioquia 7s 45 A	14¾	14¾	14¾
9	Australia 5s 55	81½	81	81
6	Australia 4½s 58	76¾	76½	76½
3	Brazil 8s 41	37	37	37
12	Brazil 6½s 26-57	34½	34½	34½
9	Brazil 6½s 27-57	34½	33¾	34½
1	Brazil C Ry 1 7s 52	34½	34½	34½
6	Brisbane 6s 50	82	81½	82
11	Canada 5s 52	101½	101¾	101¾
6	Canada 4s 60	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
7	Canada 3¼s 61	101½	101½	101¼
6	Chile MtBk 6¾s81asd	17½	17½	17½
3	Chile MtBk6½s 57asd	17¾	17¾	17½
3	ChileMtgBk 6s81 asd	17½	17½	17½
1	Chile 7s 42 asd	19	19	19
3	Chile 6s 60 asd	19	19	19
14	Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	19¼	19	19
5	Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	19	19	19
3	Chile 6s 63	20¾	20¾	20¾
2	Chile 6s 63 asd	19	19	19
3	Colomb 6s 61 Oct	61¼	61¼	61¼
4	Copenhag 5s 52	41½	41	½
5	Costa Rica 7s 51	18¼	18¼	18¼
42	Cuba 4½s 77	73	73	73
13	Denmark 6s 42	81½	81½	81½
4	Met Water 5½s 58	79	78	79
45	Mex 6s 04 asd 54	9¼	9	9
2	Mex 10 4s asd 45	12½	12½	12½
11	Mex Irr 4½s 43 asd	8¾	8¾	8½
9	Minas Ger 6½s 58	17½	17½	17½
1	Minas Ger 6½s 59	17½	17½	17½
2	Oslo City 4½s 68	71½	71½	71½
19	Pernambuco 7s 47	14¼	13⅞	14¼
3	Peru 7s 59	14	13¾	13¾
45	Peru 1st 6s 60	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
17	Peru 2d 6s 1961	13⅝	13½	13⅝
1	Porto Alegr 7½s 68	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
10	Queensld 6s 47	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
6	Rio de Jan 6s 46	17⅜	17½	17⅜
47	Rio de Jan 6½s 53	16	15⅝	16
2	Rio Gr do Sul 8s

Auto Collision Rates Cut For A, B Owners

NEW YORK (AP)—A 10 to 20 per cent reduction of all collision premiums for private passenger-type automobiles for which the owners have A and B gasoline ration cards in 30 states and the District of Columbia was announced yesterday by J. Ross Moore, manager of the National Automobile Underwriters Association.

The reduction, effective Dec. 1, is 20 per cent for A card holders and 10 per cent for B card holders. The cuts apply to all new and renewal policies, he said.

Mr. Moore added that the same reductions will be made in other states when approval of supervising authorities is obtained.

The reduction in New York State is in addition to a cut recently made on liability and property damage premiums on insurance carried under the state law.

There has been a noticeable decrease in collision accidents in the 17 Eastern States in which gasoline rationing has been in effect since last May, according to the Underwriters Association. However, it was said that the ratio of paid losses to premiums written has been maintained by increased cost of each collision accident.

Due to higher costs of material and labor, it was pointed out, two collision accidents at present cause an insurance loss of as much or more than three such accidents a year ago.

In announcing the reductions, the association said it was expressing the wish of its member companies to assist the national effort to keep cars in use and help motorists, whose mileage is reduced by gas rationing and tire shortages, to carry adequate insurance protection.

States in which rate reductions will be made, Mr. Moore said, include:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Kentucky.

Four Business Men New Directors Of J. P. Morgan & Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—The banking House of Morgan has taken a further step in the direction of general commercial banking.

Four new directors were elected, all prominent business men. They were Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of General Motors Corp.; E. Tappan Stannard, President of Kennecott Copper Corp.; James L. Thomson, chairman of the finance committee, Hartford Fire Insurance Co. and John Zinsser, President of Sharp & Dohme, Philadelphia chemical concern.

For 80 years strictly a private banking house, the Morgan firm operated as a partnership. In 1940, the bank became a corporation—J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc.—and partners became officers and directors, but ownership was still closely held. Last February, however, a block of 16,500 shares of stock was sold to the public, and the bank became much like other general banking institutions, except that its officers and directors remained members of the old Morgan group.

In announcing the new directors, George Whitney, president, said new board members from outside the bank were chosen to improve its commercial banking aspects. He said it now has "600 or 700 stockholders other than (the former) Morgan partners."

It has long been the practice of the general banking institution, such as the Chase and National City, to have high officials of large commercial and industrial organizations on their boards of directors.

Fairchild Engine Plant Has 30 P. C. Women

NEW YORK (AP)—Approximately 30 per cent of the employees in the Hagerstown, Md., plants of the Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation are women, Mr. J. Carlton Ward, Jr., President of the company, announced.

He said he believed this was one of the highest ratios of women to men existing in any East Coast plane factory.

Mr. Ward said that at the present rate of hiring, he believed 75 women would be hired to every 25 men. By comparison, he said, only 35 women were hired in August to every 65 men.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
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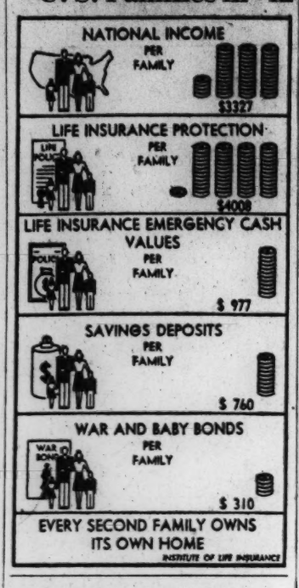
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 21
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15

Financial Position U. S. Families in '42



Life Concerns Invest Heavily In U. S. Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—By the end of this year life insurance investments in United States Government bonds will reach approximately $9,300,000,000 or more than one quarter of the total admitted assets of all United States legal reserve companies, according to a survey by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, submitted by Vincent P. Whitsitt, counsel and general manager.

The amount of federal securities held by all such life insurance companies at the end of 1942 will be 26.7 per cent of their total admitted assets of $34,750,000,000. The estimated increase in their federal security holdings will be nearly $2,300,000,000 during 1942.

Investments Outlined

Corporate bonds and real estate mortgages also were cited as types of investments having a significant bearing on the war effort. At the end of 1942, nearly one-third of life insurance company assets, or an estimated total of $11,000,000,000, will be invested in corporate securities.

Nearly one-fifth of total admitted assets, at the end of 1942, or approximately $6,500,000,000, will be in real estate mortgages "representing investments in such vital facilities as farms, small homes, apartment houses, hotels, office buildings and factories."

The foregoing figures, for all companies, were estimated from actual data of 49 companies having 91 per cent of the total admitted assets of all United States legal reserve life insurance companies.

Fewer Loans Made

Another notable trend shown by the survey is the marked decline, in recent years, in policy loans. Experiencing abnormal increases during the early depression years, policy loans rose from 13.3 per cent of assets at the end of 1929 to a peak of 17.9 per cent at the end of 1932 and, subsequently, declined to 12.6 per cent at the end of 1937, in line with their pre-depression level.

Such loans have since shown a further marked decline to 7.5 per cent of assets at the end of 1942—a low point unprecedented in any year covered by the survey. The amount of the 49 companies' outstanding policy loans at the end of 1942 will be about $2,391,000,000 as compared with $2,582,000,000 at the end of 1941 and with $3,044,000,000 at the end of 1937.

Canadian Business Index at New High

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported the index of business operations up 25 per cent in the first 10 months of the year, reaching a new high in Canada's industrial history.

The index of the physical volume of business averaged 199.1 in the first 10 months, compared with 160.2 in 1941, a gain of 24 per cent. Manufacturing production, influenced by war demands, recorded the greatest advance with the index at 238.4, compared with 169.6 in the corresponding period of last year.

The national income at $6,185,000,000 for the first 10 months of the year showed an increase of nearly 15 per cent compared with the $5,384,000,000 of the corresponding period in 1941.

Rayon Yarn Dryers Used To Dehydrate Vegetables

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Viscose Vo. announced that its dryers used for drying rayon yarn had been successfully used in the dehydration of vegetables.

Such experiments were completed, the company said, at its Marcus Hook, Pa., plant in cooperation with the food branch of thhe War Production Board and with Stokely Brothers & Co., Inc., food canners.

The dehydrating work at the plant, the company added, will not interfere with the production of rayon yarn.

THE TORRINGTON COMPANY
Dividend

A dividend of forty cents per share has been declared, payable January 2, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3:00 P. M., December 31, 1942.

A. W. BURG, Treasurer
December 13, 1942

Higher Costs No Basis For Rise in Rents

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration laid down the principle that it would not grant rent increases to individual landlords to compensate for higher operating costs, ruling that any such adjustment would have to be applied generally throughout a defense rental area.

The policy was stated in denying a protest of the Lakemore Company of Cleveland, Ohio, for ceiling relief on grounds that its taxes had been increased although there was no general tax boost in the Cleveland defense rental area.

Two other denials were issued by Price Administrator Leon Henderson, one of them holding that the Bellevue Stratford Hotel of Philadelvhia could not increase rents for 350 rooms which the hotel said were priced too low, and the other denying a protest of William F. Chatlos of Bridgeport, Conn.

In the decision of the Cleveland case, OPA administrator Leon Henderson said:

"In any limited period the movement of rents bears no direct relationship to increases or decreases in property taxes or other costs. If a particular landlord encounters unforseen expenses, he cannot, in a normal rental market, offset this by increasing his rents without adversely affecting his competitive position in relation to other landlords.

"To allow such a landlord to charge higher rents today—rents which he could charge only because of the abnormal pressure for housing created by war activities—and at the same time deny a corresponding increase to other landlords, would in effect allow him to exploit the abnormal war economy to gain a type of relief and a relative advantage over competing landlords, which he could not have had in a normal rental market."

Mr. Chatlos based his protest on the claim that his costs and costs in the Bridgeport area had risen since the maximum rent date, April 1, 1941. In denying this Mr. Henderson laid down the years 1939 and 1940 as a general yardstick for judging the operating position of landlords.

The OPA chief held that the rental properties represented by Mr. Chatlos and others in the area will be in "far better" position under rent control than in the years 1939 and 1940, the "two years immediately prior to the sharp impact of defense activities."

"It was not the intent of Congress nor is it the purpose of the rent administrator to guarantee to landlords or other persons a better financial position than they would have enjoyed in the absence of the peculiar economic conditions created by the war," Mr. Henderson said.

U. S. Court Rules On Jurisdiction Over Insurance

ATLANTA, Dec. 14 (AP)—Federal Judge E. Marvin Underwood today set aside an order which would have required the Federal Government to attempt to prove jurisdiction over the insurance business.

The order, returnable today, directed the Government to show cause why subpoenas it had secured for an anti-trust investigation of stock fire insurance companies should not be quashed.

The subpoenas sought the records of the Southeastern Underwriters Association and 11 other underwriting and insurance organizations, who attacked their legality on the grounds that the insurance business is not commerce but a state activity subject to state regulation.

Since the motion to quash was filed, the Southeastern Association, 27 of its officers and 198 capital stock fire insurance companies have been indicted on two counts charging conspiracy in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

The order to show cause was vacated on agreement between attorneys for the 12 organizations, District Attorney Ellis Mundy and Frank H. Elmore, Jr., in charge of the investigation of the stock fire insurance business conducted before the grand jury here for the Justice Department.

The question of federal jurisdiction, however, was expected to be raised again in a demurrer which attorneys for the southeastern underwriters and the indicted companies are preparing in a move to attack the indictment.

The stipulation under which Judge Underwood set aside his show cause order provided for withdrawal of the motion to quash and of the original subpoenas. In it, government attorneys said they had no intention of seeking further subpoenas in the case now.

Road Pay Increase To Be Discussed

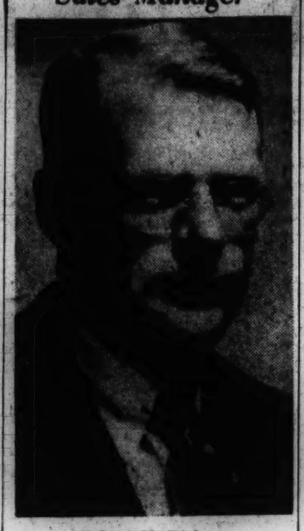
NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Wage demands of the 14 non-operating railroad unions—for an increase of 20 cents an hour and a minimum wage of 70 cents an hour—will be discussed at a conference of management and brotherhood officials beginning tomorrow.

At the meeting, in the offices of the New Haven Railroad, will be 15 representatives of management from Eastern, Western, and Southeastern roads, one man from each brotherhood and an employees' chairman.

It was expected that unless some decisions were reached this week the conference committees would adjourn until after the Christmas holidays.

The recent decision of the five operating brotherhoods to ask for a 30 per cent increase, or $3 a day minimum rise, will not come up for discussion until the demands are presented formally. If declined, the question will be taken up in conferences some time early in 1943.

Sales Manager



Robert H. Bishop

Appointed General Sales Manager of the Lighting Division of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. Mr. Bishop formerly was Eastern Sales Manager of this division of the company. He succeeds Mr. Charles G. Pyle, who has been appointed Managing Director of the National Electrical Wholesalers Association.

Sugar Delivery Zones Expanded For Northeast Refiners

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sugar refineries in the Northeastern States and importers of Cuban and Puerto Rican refined sugar have been granted permission to deliver sugar into expanded zones, because of increased supplies now available to these refiners and importers.

The Office of Price Administration, in announcing the zone changes, said they would cut the quantity of sugar which must be shipped from western surplus areas to the territory between Chicago and the eastern seaboard.

Sugar stocks recently have increased somewhat, but OPA cautioned against "any misunderstanding of the entire sugar supply outlook."

Stocks always are comparatively large at this season because of the harvesting of mainland sugar beet and sugar cane crops. Present stocks are about 1,500,000 tons, OPA said, but still about 500,000 tons short of stocks on hand a year ago.

"They must be conserved for distribution over the periods from now until next October," OPA explained, "and therefore cannot be considered as available for immediate distribution."

With Florida and Louisiana sugar cane currently avaliable to Southeastern and Gulf refiners, it is possible to send virtually all raw sugar received from the Caribbean to the Northeastern refineries, which in turn are enabled to serve a larger area.

Another change in the zoning order was made possible by increased supplies of Cuban and Puerto Rican refined sugar to serve the seaboard area lying between the zones served by the Baltimore and Savannah, Ga., refineries.

Utility Rehearing Asked on SEC Order

NEW YORK (AP)—P. B. Sawyer, president of National Power & Light Co., said the Securities and Exchange Commission order ending an exchange offer by which the company had retired $10,000,000 in preferred stock would interfere with National's dissolution, also ordered by the SEC. The company is in the Electric Bond & Share system. Mr. Sawyer said in a letter to National's 24,000 stockholders the company had asked for a rehearing.

He said all but $60,000 of the company's debt had been retired and that the company had planned to eliminate $25,000,000 of preferred stock liability, leaving less than $3,000,000 claims ahead of the common stock.

Mr. Sawyer added that cash and minor assets could cover the remaining outstanding preferred, leaving for common stock the company holdings in Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., Carolina Power & Light Co. and Birmingham Electric Co.

"No other method has been suggested which in our opinion would bring about the liquidation of National as economically or as expediously," Mr. Sawyer said.

Canadian Newsprint Shipments Below '41

MONTREAL (AP) — Canadian shipments of newsprint in November were 255,087 tons—65,773 tons or 2.05 per cent less than in the comparable month in 1941, the Newsprint Association of Canada announced.

The association said shipments to the United States, overseas and Canadian customers decreased 12.9 per cent, 73.5 per cent and 13.8 per cent, respectively. Shipments represented 71.7 per cent of capacity, compared with 76.9 per cent in October and 91.4 per cent in November of last year.

Canadian production, the association reported, amounted to 251,147 tons and was 49,161 tons or 16.4 per cent below November, 1941. Productions represented 70.6 per cent of capacity the same as in October, as against 85.5 per cent a year ago. Shipments exceeded production by 3,940 tons and there was a corresponding reduction in stocks held by Canadian manufacturers.

Shipments by U. S. mills decreased 9.1 per cent below November of last year, while production declined 9.6 per cent. Shipments exceeded production by 1,142 tons.

Construction Seen Dropping 49 P. C. in '43

NEW YORK (AP)—The F. W. Dodge Corp. said indicated 1943 construction contracts should equal or better volume of 1940—latest year when peace-time activity was predominant—but would decline 49 per cent from 1942's record high.

Estimated total 1943 building and engineering contract volume for 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains was placed at $4,035,000,000, compared with an estimated $7,915,000,000 for the record 1942 calendar year.

The following declines were estimated in the different construction classifications in comparing 1943 against the current year: Nonresidential building volume, down 53 per cent; residential building, 44; heavy engineering construction, 47; total construction, 49.

Largest percentage decline in non-residential building was indicated for industrial buildings but the estimated $900,000,000 for 1943 was much larger than any peacetime yearly volume.

Said the statistical research service:

"We believe these figures may safely be regarded as Minimum Figures. Furthermore, the estimates are being made at a time when all emphasis is being placed on curtailment of construction.

"It is quite conceivable that the process of curtailment may squeeze out projects which will later prove essential and may not fully provide for all the new needs that may arise during 1943.

"In particular, war housing needs are considerably greater than the figures shown in these estimates.

"While it is doubtful whether all the housing desired for immigrant workers will be provided, there will be a constant pressure of new requirements demanding new allocations of materials for housing purposes, no relaxation of restrictions on non-war construction appears likely."

Renegotiation War Contracts Result In Heavy Refunds

WASHINGTON (AP)—Renegotiation of War Department contracts may result in price reductions or cash refunds totaling $1,000,000,000 by the year's end, Secretary of War Stimson reported.

Mr. Stimson said reductions and refunds totaling $829,332,800 resulted from renegotiation of contracts during the seven months from April 28 to Dec. 1, and this is "only a scratch on the surface."

Mr. Stimson explained that in the early days of the war it was necessary to act hurriedly and many persons on both sides, both contractors and government officials, were "ignorant of what fair profits" would be.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

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ARLINGTON, MASS.—2 bedrooms and den with kitchen privileges; business woman or couple. Please call Arl. 3082-R after 7:30 p. m.

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N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Delightful, sunny, 2 windows, studio type; 1, 2; also single $5; elevator. EN. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 98th (Apt. 7-A)—Large, single outside room; also small with bath; home environment; reasonable.

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PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE WANTED. Manhattan or Brooklyn. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday afternoons. Write Box F-18, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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CAPABLE woman to cook and clean, take care of 2½-year-old boy part of day; experience with children necessary; 3 in family; salary $75 monthly; references. Call Rye 31 after 6 p. m., or write Box L-15, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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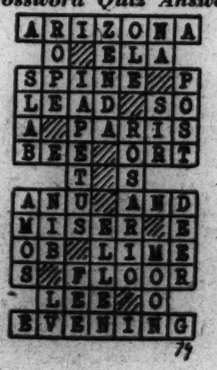

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WHICH FIT THE FEET
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ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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FIGURES
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k parris

In Lighter Vein

Mother Goose Rhymes—1942

Ride a cock-horse
To Banbury Cross,
Thus saving your gas, oil
and tires, of course.

Jack Sprat
Would eat no fat,
And Uncle Sam
Is glad of that.

A dollar, a dollar,
A five o'clock scholar
Just found H's in March
When the taxpayers holler.

Mary had a little lamb—
She had, by far, less beef.
H. G. W. S.

Developing an Accent!

Two girls were returning from their work at a Glasgow canteen.

"Me accompany you?" said a soldier's voice in the darkness.

"No, thank you," said the girls.

But the soldier trotted beside them, repeating persuasively, "Me accompany you?"

"Are you French?" said one of the girls at length.

"Oh, no," he replied.

"Are you Dutch?" they asked.

"No."

"Belgian?"

"No."

"Norwegian?"

"No."

"Polish?"

"No."

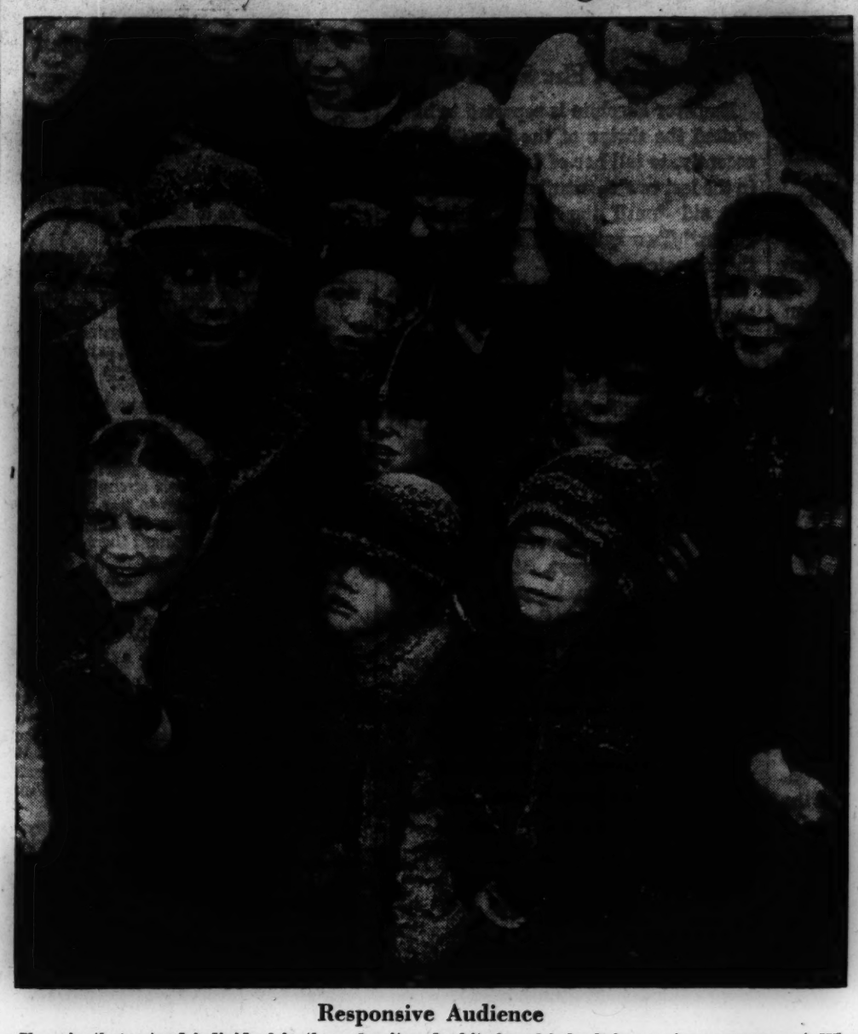
"Czechoslovak?"

"No."

"What are you, then?" they asked.

"The truth is," he admitted in the broadest of Scots accents, "Ah come frae Kirriemuir. But the lasses'll no look at ye these days unless ye speak wi' a foreign accent."—Exchange.

That Man's Here Again!



Responsive Audience

Yes, sir, that rotund individual in the red suit and white beard is back for a return engagement. Who else could get the concentrated attention of this group of small fry? Human expression surpasses any other subject for human interest, according to experts in the photography field. That's perhaps why crowd shots like this one, appearing in the current issue of Popular Photography magazine, "grow on you" as your eyes wander from one face to another. The variety of expressions is amazing. John D. Tucker of Saginaw, Mich., took the photograph.

'They're a Good Bunch . . .'

Hartford, Conn.

Because our railroads are enlisted for the duration, and doing a good job of it, the quality of adjustability is being expressed among those who have to travel at this time. Recently a sudden change-over from Pullman to coach was made necessary due to missed connections, and the writer, along with two other women and a little girl, found room in a coach filled with men in uniform.

The mother with her four-year-old shared a seat with a soldier. Early in the night after the lights had been dimmed, the child struggled for a comfortable position, trying to stretch out. The soldier took her in his arms while the mother slept, holding her until morning. From time to time she stirred, smiled sleepily at him and put her arms around him in perfect confidence. One of the other women tried to get him to change places with her for a while so that he could relax, but he whispered across the aisle that he could sleep the next day.'

During the nearly 24 hours of close-range association with that group of American soldiers the writer felt a great surge of gratitude for each one of them, and for the thousands like them. As one Texas boy in the coach agreed, excluding himself by his choice of pronoun, "Yes, they're a good bunch of fellows. If people will get around among them, they'll find that out. They're all like this."—(Mrs.) S. V. C.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Lard Can Be Used to Cool Perishable Ship Cargoes?

Refrigerating cargo ships for the long, slow voyage across the submarine-infested Atlantic is a time-consuming and costly job. And the British need the meat that America could ship—if the meat could be kept from spoiling en route.

An idea was worked out by the American Meat Institute which bids fair to furnish a solution to the problem. The idea makes use of two simple facts—lard is an excellent thermal insulator (a poor conductor of heat) and the need in Britain includes lard as well as meat.

Before putting the idea to a trans-Atlantic test, it was first tried out in a room at the Union Stock Yards in Chicago. In this "reasonable facsimile" of a ship's hold, which they had lined with ordinary roofing paper, the packers placed a solid layer of 56-pound boxes of lard over the entire floor and a wall of lard boxes up each of the four sides to the ceiling. Before being put in the room, the lard was first frozen to temperatures well below zero.

Boxed meats, also frozen hard, were then packed into the central portion of this lard-lined chamber up to within one layer of the ceiling. The space between the top layer of meat and the ceiling was then packed full of boxes of frozen lard.

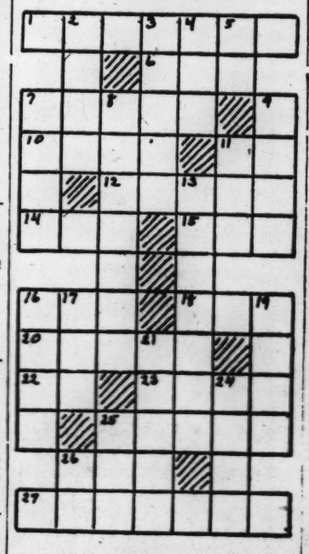
The room was then closed and left undisturbed for three weeks. At the end of that time, the test room was opened and the contents inspected.

The lard (which is much less perishable than fresh or mild-cured meat), while no longer hard-frozen, was still in fine shape, and the meat which the lard had protected was still frozen and apparently as hard as when it was first placed in the room. Following the successful completion of this test, lend-lease food was actually shipped under lard refrigeration and arrived in England safely.

—W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—You would find Painted Desert where?
6—What is highest note of the gamut?
7—Backbone is what?
10—What metal can be cut with a knife?
11—Thus.
12—In what city is the Luxembourg Palace?
14—What creature gathers nectar?
15—Morsel left at a meal is what?
16—In Babylonian mythology, who is heaven personified?
18—Conjunction.
20—One who hoards his wealth is what?
22—What is a river of Soviet Russia, Asia?
23—What is one of the alkaline earths?
25—What is that part of room upon which one stands?
26—Who was founder of the Shakers in America?
27—Bells of Moore's poem ring at what time of day?

Down

2—What is cordage one inch or more in diameter?
3—What is name of imaginary castle in imaginary country of Baritania?
4—What was first name of Norway's great violinist?
5—Symbol for natrium is what?
7—Slack part of sail is called what?
8—In Greek mythology, who was father of Prometheus?
9—Who was pilot of the "Winnie Mae"?
11—What title is prefixed to Christian name of a knight?
13—What city is second largest in Argentina?
16—One of a well-known radio team.
17—Point of a pen.
19—What is one of creatures mentioned in song "Home on the Range"?
21—What is Madame Olenska's first name in Wharton's "Age of Innocence"?
24—In Noyes' "Highwayman," what "was a ghostly galleon tossed upon cloudy seas"?
25—A gratuity is what?
26—How would you write 88 in Roman numerals?

(Answer Blank Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM— ONLY 9 MORE SHOPPING DAYS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

I'M NOT SENDING ANY GIFTS THIS YEAR -- BUYING NON-ESSENTIALS IS UNPATRIOTIC
OH, MY GOODNESS
ONLY 9 MORE SHOPPING DAYS UNTIL CHRISTMAS
GIFT SHOP
WHEW! CAN'T EVEN GET NEAR A COUNTER
WHY DIDN'T I THINK OF THIS BEFORE
CASHIER
Solve Your Christmas Shopping Problem
GIVE
U.S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS
IT HELPS YOUR GOVERNMENT TO

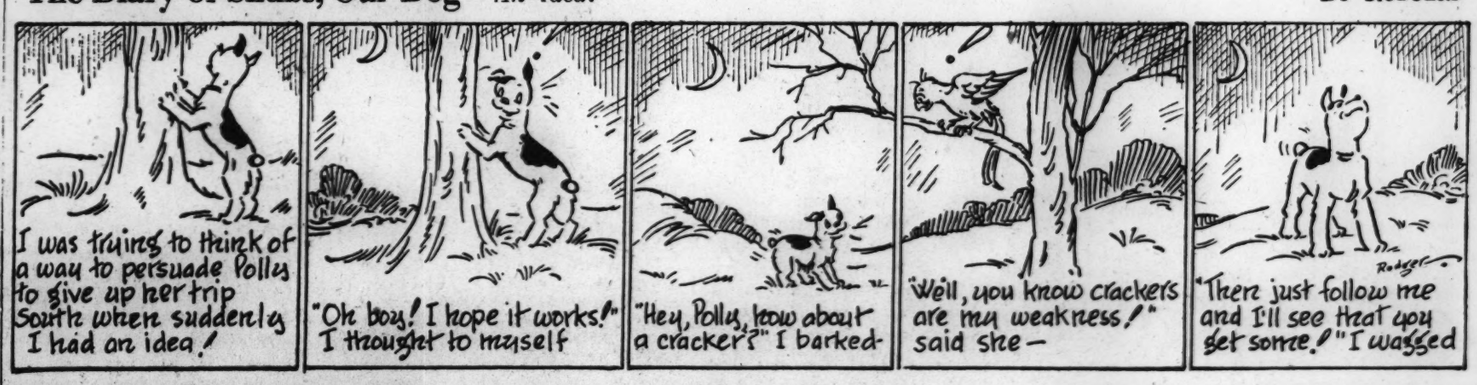
Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Enemy Sinking a Ship by Radio*

By Le Pelley

DINNER, BENJAMIN
IN JUST A MOMENT... I WANT TO HEAR ABOUT THIS SHIP THAT WAS SUNK...
OH... NO.... IT WASN'T SUNK..
OOOPS... YES IT WAS... ONLY IT WASN'T ONE SHIP... IT WAS TWO SHIPS AND A TUG BOAT !!
THEY JUST REPORTED THAT THE WHOLE FLEET WAS SUNK — SO I GUESS THAT SHIP WASN'T SUNK AFTER ALL

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*An Idea!*

By Rodgers


I was trying to think of a way to persuade Polly to give up her trip South when suddenly I had an idea!
"Oh boy! I hope it works!" I thought to myself
"Hey, Polly, how about a cracker?" I barked
"Well, you know crackers are my weakness!" said she—
"There just follow me and I'll see that you get some!" I wagged

The Adventures of Waddles —*Bossy Wants to Start Right—And Left*

By The Hagers

Bossy was missing from her stall. Behind the barn, I heard her call.
"I want to do my part," said she, "To help preserve our liberty.
You have no tractor for the plow. Say, Waddles, could you use a cow?
Before we start, explain," said she, "Which turn is 'haw' and which is 'gee'."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Congress Dances

As the fourth longest session of the American Congress comes to a close it is useful to study the estate to which this important branch of government has come. For unless the steps that have brought Congress into certainly less than its normal function are clearly seen, the way towards improvement will be obscured.

Every school child knows American government responsibility is supposed to be divided between the legislative, executive, and judicial departments. It is implicit that Congress was seen by the Founding Fathers as the great policy-making agency of the Government. Congress was to see the need, shape the laws, and hand them to the President to execute. The Court was to make sure they were constitutional laws, fairly enforced.

But what do we see today? Congress, chosen to protect the people, should have clearly seen the menace of inflation and devised a program to meet it. Instead, the President last Labor Day had to point out its duty, and under threat of usurping Congressional authority he compelled Congress to pass anti-inflation legislation. Even when it acted, however, Congress left the President much latitude in supplying the form and force of the control.

Similar lack of statesmanship was shown in the tax bill. After months of debate a makeshift was finally passed, which must be reviewed, patched up, or completely rewritten by the incoming session. Thus, the uncertainties of impending tax legislation will again dangle over the heads of corporations and individuals for—if past experience holds true—most of the year.

These examples can be multiplied, and in the era of the New Deal they appear boundless. While it is true that a distinction needs to be made between peacetime and wartime, when executive action is expected and highly necessary, it must nevertheless be recalled that for the past decade the White House has been originating legislation for Congress to pass on the "must" basis.

A really alert Congress—one that freed itself from petty sectionalism, selfish blocs, and politics on the ward and police-court level—would have laid down policies on fiscal problems, the manpower situation, and similar big questions of the war. Thus, there might now have been clearer demarcation of authority among the "mushroom agencies" of Washington. Moreover, there would have been better support for such authority.

On the positive side, the Seventy-seventh Congress has given good service in the Tolan Committee in the House and the Truman Committee in the Senate. Both have rather widely investigated the conduct of the war, and their reports have been useful.

But such work is obviously not the big job of Congress. The next Congress, more balanced politically, will be stronger in relation to the Executive. Will it use that strength for mere obstructionism or for more positive fulfillment of the Legislative branch's responsibilities?

Peace Aims as War Weapons

The need—nay the inevitability—of thinking toward peace even while fighting toward victory finds further illustration in the declaration of the American Secretary of State concerning Albania's future. The problem of Albania is repeated, with variations, in several European countries. It is the problem of reconciling conflicting elements within each nation, or, failing to do that, of recognizing and supporting those elements most likely to restore order and promote liberty.

A clear choice is not everywhere open at this moment, but it is possible to apply the principles of the Atlantic Charter to such confused situations as that which exists in Albania, and this Mr. Hull has done. Because of the peaceward thinking that went into the Atlantic Charter, Mr. Hull has been able to assure the Albanians that their status after the war will be that of an independent nation if they so desire, under a government of their own choosing. The inspiration this provides for popular resistance to Albania's Italian overlords may become of military importance to the United Nations. The peace aim stated by Mr. Hull is also a war weapon.

But beyond this, the very fact that an American statement on Albania seemed required because of pressures from dissenting Albanian groups in London and Washington is a warning to Americans. They must prepare themselves to take a decisive part in many extremely complex problems, and their action on these problems cannot wait until after the war.

He Said . . . She Said . . . ?

Emperor Hirohito is reported to have visited the shrine of the Sun Goddess recently, to tell her of Japan's victories in the last twelve months and to request her aid "until the final triumph of Japan." Two questions are raised by this dispatch.

The first is: Did Hirohito, in describing the victories, offer the Sun Goddess a version for which he was willing to assume personal responsibility, or did he simply transmit that of the Japanese propaganda office? The second question is: Was the Sun Goddess willing to involve herself in rash promises?

The Return of the Pioneer

New England resourcefulness is not a thing of the past. Members of a church in Dedham, Massachusetts, the other day set out into the forest to chop wood to heat their building.

It was not oil rationing but the labor shortage that sent the menfolk out to wield an ax, just as their Pilgrim fathers may have done. The little church has long been heated by wood, and the woodlot from which it has been supplied was deeded to the original Dedham Unitarian Church 200 years ago.

It's a good sign that there are men and women these days ready to shoulder an ax—and wield it. With the fuel situation what it is, many may find it convenient to "get in the swing." All of us may not be fortunate enough to have our own woodlot, but at least we have access to the same reservoir of ingenuity and resourcefulness.

Tunisia Is the Key

Marshal Rommel's failure to stand at El Agheila looks like open notice that he will fall all the way back to Tunisia. El Agheila was a stronger position than he will find in Tripolitania. General Montgomery must be alert for an ambush and his Eighth Army is now getting very, very far from any good base. But his adversary also must think about bases, particularly about how long the Nazis will hold Tunisia.

Tripoli would be of little use once Tunisia fell to the Allies. Tunisia is now the center of Axis power in Africa. It is threatened much more from the West than from the East and Rommel's forces—apparently about half the German strength in Africa—are needed for its defense. He may attempt to hold the port of Tripoli to keep the British from using it as an approach to Tunisia from the East, but apparently Berlin now intends to concentrate on the defense of Tunisia.

Quick successes of the British-American offensive in Africa led laymen and "typewriter strategists" whose only supply problem is paper and typewriter ribbons to expect the clearing of Tunisia within a month. But Hitler knows something about the problem of supply. He knew that the Allies would have a big job of setting up their lines over the 1,000-mile route between Casablanca and Tunisia. He may have guessed that their main weight of planes and tanks would not come with the first landing forces. And he had bases close at hand in Sicily.

Allied circles have expressed great confidence that the Nazis cannot hold Tunisia once the full weight of British-American power is brought to bear in North Africa. From the standpoint of London and Washington the clearing of the Mediterranean is worth the use of very large forces and those forces are expected to prevail. The Germans and Italians will then have the problem of escape that the British had in Greece.

But to Hitler the blocking of the Mediterranean is important. And so long as he can hold a bridgehead in Tunisia the Allies are denied the short sea-route to the Middle East, Russia and India. So long also will they be unable to launch an attack on Italy or the Balkans. He knows how Malta has hampered his own use of the Mediterranean and how it has been held in the face of incessant air attack. He remembers how the British kept Tobruk as a thorn in Rommel's flank. There is good reason to believe that he intends to make the Allies send very large forces a very long way if they want Tunisia.

In these days of shortages and substitutes, it's a wise restaurateur who can think up new names for hamburger and bread pudding.

Dear Mr. Henderson: Go ahead and take two inches off our shirt. We are going to lose it to Mr. Morgenthau anyhow.—TAXPAYER.

Our Readers Say—

Safeguarding Our Youngest Soldiers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Our teen-age youth must take their places in the armed forces. What has Congress done to safeguard these boys?

Mothers of America, this is our democracy and to guard youth for the future is just as much our duty as to fight our enemies.

We must face these facts:

1. The average crime age in America, according to J. Edgar Hoover, is 19. The 18-and-19-year olds give way to temptations most readily.
2. To expose these youngsters to the temptation of army life and expect them to resist without our help is expecting the impossible.
3. According to Dr. Robert S. Carroll, one out of three of those who begin to drink never quit.

I plead for youth. Forty years of teaching boys has shown me their strength and their weakness. They must go to war, but for the sake of the future homes of America, make Congress pass laws to guard them. Make our lawmakers listen to reason.

Los Gatos, Calif. E. A. ROGERS

Anti-Poll Tax Measure

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have followed closely the recent fight in the Senate to pass the Pepper-Geyer anti-poll tax measure, through the many newspapers of the eastern section of our great country. May I say that The Christian Science Monitor, through Frank L. Perrin's column, has presented to me one of the most fruitful of the discussions.

This measure lacks essential equality or uniformity. It is not imposed equally in individual States upon all men and women, and even in those States where prepayment is required as evidence of the voter's qualification, the rule is not enforced at all.

Do readers of the Monitor know that the recently elected Senator (not Bilbo) from Mississippi was elected by 30,000 voters of a population of more than two million?

It seems to me that the NAACP (or some other worth-while organization) would do well to take a test case before the Supreme Court. That is the quickest way out.

ROBERT C. D. TIEUEL, JR.

Cambridge, Mass.

Back to Cromwell's Time?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A Mr. William Morris, in a recent letter published in The Christian Science Monitor, traces the current phrase, "Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition," to an old Negro spiritual of the last century. Actually the idea goes back to Cromwell's time, and is perhaps even older. To the Puritan Dictator historians attribute the exhortation, "Trust in God, but keep your powder dry," while a famous London statue represents him with a Bible in one hand and a sword in the other.

New York STEWART ROBB

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Living Room They Are Concerned About

The Unconquerables

Jan Smudek—Symbol of Czech Courage

Long is the roster of Czechoslovak students who, from the very first, took an uncompromising stand against the Nazi invaders of their country, who escaped to fight against tyranny with the armies of the United Nations, or who stayed behind in the "underground" to practice sabotage.

High on this roster today stands the name of Jan Smudek, in 1938 a student at Charles University in Prague, known to his friends as a quiet, mild man who took small interest in politics. Then came the Nazi occupation and a fierce resolve grew in Smudek. When the war broke out he joined an underground group, and before long the Gestapo had set a price on his head as sniper extraordinary and dynamiter of munitions trains in the mountains of Southwestern Bohemia.

Trapped by the German political police one night as he set out, he shot his way free, and the hunt was on. Students who hid him received long sentences, one of them, Ladislav Vojtesak, being executed in Dresden.

The Nazis became so furious at their failure to apprehend Smudek that they punished their own police. But the co-operative conspiracy of the Czech people preserved the young man until he could escape. He fled to France and the Czechoslovak forces fighting there, and was decorated for bravery. When France fell, he became active with the Czech air corps in Russia, then went to the Middle East, and finally to service with the exiled Czechoslovak Government at London.

Recently word from Moscow disclosed that the Russian Army had dubbed one of its 50-ton monsters the "Jan Smudek" tank, and now a whole tank unit bears his name. France, Russia, the Middle East, Britain—the name of Jan Smudek, symbol of Czech student courage, has compassed the enemy and contributed to his downfall.

Down the Middle of the Road

Republican Auguries

By Erwin D. Canham

An experienced and trusted political observer visited three of the most important leaders of the Republican Party who chanced to be in New York the other day. He asked each of them his estimate of the party's Presidential candidate in 1944. Each of the three leaders—and they are of strikingly different opinions on most other subjects—said: "It's between Willkie and Bricker."

For what it is worth, then, that is the most authentic guess we are likely to have for some time. The estimate presupposed that Gov.-elect Thomas E. Dewey really meant his commitment to serve out his four-year term in Albany—a commitment he has recently reiterated. It also presupposed a continuation of present circumstances, which not only takes a lot of presupposing but almost certainly won't be true. That is to say, the war circumstances are bound to change a good deal, and in time of war Presidential candidates tend to be made and broken overnight. For instance, some great military hero may well come to the fore, in the manner of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, or some triumphant industrial, after the style of Henry J. Kaiser.

On the other hand, nearly everyone with whom we were able to talk in Washington this last week-end assumed that—the war continuing—President Roosevelt is definitely a candidate for a fourth term. One old Democratic friend of the President's, leaving the White House a few days ago, told his acquaintances: "Put it down for a certainty that the President is already running for a fourth term."

And indeed, most observers are accepting a hypothesis that with the war itself, or a grave peace-organizing situation, being certain to prevail in 1944, the candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt is not only virtually inevitable but also distinctly strong.

* * *

The Republicans, while admitting that the President is stronger than the New Deal Party in Congress, nevertheless are more hopeful than they have been since about 1930. Whether their Presidential hopes are as rosy as their prospects for gaining full control of Congress is a large question.

And the Republicans still have their internal problems. The very alignment foreseen by the three leaders quoted above—Willkie versus Bricker—carries within itself the makings of a severe split. But there are other disturbing signs for the G. O. P. The election of Harrison M. Spangler as chairman of the National Committee is palpably a stopgap, and party leaders are busy explaining it. Mr. Spangler, a solid and reputable Iowan, is far from being a dynamic leader or a man likely to carry the party into any forward-looking ground, either domestically or internationally.

In short, the Republicans organizationally are stagnant. The National Committee shows no trace of the leadership by which conservatives like Disraeli or Churchill have taken the ball away from more radical parties. The G. O. P., as embodied in its organization, is strictly a party of opposition. It is "agin" the New Deal. But it has not yet evolved, nor shown signs of evolving, any program save a hope to return to the good old days.

Leaders like Mr. Willkie realize full well that while the look back may win a few by-elections, and might even carry the country if the rebound from the war were severe enough, it would not solve problems, either domestically or internationally.

* * *

And so the G. O. P. still is looking for leadership. The tragedy is that many of its officials do not want leadership in a forward direction. They seem to be perfectly satisfied with being "agin" the New Deal. Their views are accurately portrayed in Mr. Spangler's reference to the New Deal—"I have been after that animal since 1932." Unfortunately, that "animal" proved in at least five elections that it meant something to a good many American voters, and unless the Republicans can show us how to meet our problems where the New Deal has failed—as well as to improve on the New Deal successes—mere opposition won't be enough.

With the Old Guard rallying around Governor Bricker, Mr. Willkie—bitterly though he is resented by many Republicans—is left with a sort of monopoly on the forward look. And so, unless these organizational Republicans decide to look ahead, too, they are bound straight for one of two things: defeat at the hands of more sensible members of their party, or the further ruin of G. O. P.

Of course, there are plenty of possible alternatives to the Bricker-Willkie alignment. Assuming those two men epitomize the present grouping of forces, an obvious compromise would be Gov. Harold Stassen, who seems to combine the best in the party within himself and would be acceptable to the Old Guard although he is a close friend and supporter of Mr. Willkie. But Governor Stassen has committed himself to take a furlough from his office as Governor next April to enter the Navy. Possibly the war situation in 1944 would permit Governor Stassen to leave the Navy. Otherwise, he is out of the picture.

Anyway, the Republicans at healthily early date have had a warning: the forces of reaction are gripping them. Some of them want to be reactionaries. But there is still time for a revolt of the G. O. P. masses.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Poll-Tax Bill's True Nature"

Now that the poll-tax bill has been laid aside for the session, and will die with this Congress, its true nature is being examined. While it was under consideration, both in the House, which passed it, and in the Senate, it was grossly misrepresented. The public pressure exerted for its adoption aroused more than a suspicion that the deception was deliberate, and that the true purpose of the bill was to establish the right of the Federal Government to define all the qualifications of voters, which is one of the aspirations of the totalitarians who would destroy the States.

The poll-tax requirement for voters in eight Southern States does not discriminate against Negroes. All qualified electors who choose to cast a ballot are required to pay.

It is true, of course, that most States have repealed the poll-tax requirements for voting, and that the eight hold-out States would do well to repeal it. But to force repeal from Washington would necessitate a validation of the right by the Supreme Court.

As time affords the advantage of a fair judgment of the filibuster, the general conclusion may be that the Southern Senators made two good contributions to a settlement of the issue—they drew attention to the infringement of Negro rights in the South, and they helped to preserve the sovereignty of the States.—*Indianapolis News.*

The Wide Horizon

His Job: To Feed the World

By Howard Dobson

Associated Press Special Writer

ALBANY, N. Y.

A millionaire banker, whose philosophy is rooted deeply in faith in the equality of men, undertook last week to prove the strength of democracy with American bread and butter.

Herbert H. Lehman, resigning as Democratic Governor of New York less than a month before the expiration of his fourth term, moved into State Department offices in Washington to become Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation.

A stocky, determined man, a 64-year-old executive whose capacity for hard work exhausts younger subordinates, Mr. Lehman thus becomes again an aide of Franklin D. Roosevelt. He has been the President's close friend for twenty-five years and was Lieutenant Governor of New York in the four years Mr. Roosevelt was Governor.

During the ten years he was Governor of the Nation's most populous State, Mr. Lehman solved on a small scale many of the problems he will face as an administrator of relief to millions in war-ravaged countries all over the world.

New York's home-relief load ran as high as a half-million families in the mid-30's, and at one time the State was spending $4,500,000 a month for aid to unemployed.

Those were the same years Governor Lehman whittled away at a $100,000,000 State deficit to which he fell heir in 1933. He leaves a surplus of about $75,000,000 for his elected successor, Thomas E. Dewey.

Those were the years, too, when Governor Lehman was losing his political naïvete, adding to his ideals the necessary skills of party politics. Republicans who fought him through four campaigns for Governor say frankly now that he's a good politician, and a sincere, honest man.

He is sensitive to criticism of his policies. He takes the criticism personally; similarly aroused by opposition, he regards it as a personal affront.

* * *

Mr. Lehman's preparation for his new job goes back more than forty years and is the product of a decision that he should learn as much as possible about government.

A graduate of Williams College, he entered the textile manufacturing business at 21, taught a boys' club at the Henry Street Settlement in New York City, and studied government.

"I thought it was my duty," he explains, adding, "I still think it is."

He joined Lehman Bros., an international investment banking firm founded by his father and uncles, in 1908, and four years later was active in Woodrow Wilson's campaign for the Presidency.

It was in 1917 that Governor Lehman met the man who was to become his political mentor two decades later. He volunteered as a civilian employee in the Navy Department, and was assigned to Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

He transferred to the War Department in 1918, and rose to a Colonelcy on the General Staff under Gen. George W. Goethals. After the Armistice, he was appointed a special assistant to the Secretary of War, and received the Distinguished Service Medal.

He consented to run for Lieutenant Governor of New York on the Democratic ticket in 1928 when Mr. Roosevelt agreed to run for Governor if Mr. Lehman would join him.

Governor Roosevelt in turn ran for President four years later, and Mr. Lehman succeeded him as Governor. After his second and third terms, he announced plans to retire at Mrs. Lehman's urging that he allow himself more time with their three children, but each time he reconsidered at President Roosevelt's insistence.

* * *

Governor Lehman was a vigorous advocate of the President's foreign policy when the most frequent reward for such allegiance was the accusation of "warmonger." When he urged a comprehensive defense plan for New York State in 1940, Republican legislative leaders called him an "alarmist."

But he is a determined man. He got the defense plan.

When the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, Governor Lehman didn't say, "I told you so." He was too busy revamping the State's Defense Council law to make it a "war" council with unprecedented emergency powers over all civilian life—a revision promptly enacted by legislators who did not cry "alarmist."

War is not something Mr. Lehman hates from afar. His two sons are in it. Peter, 25, is a Royal Canadian Air Force Pilot in England. John, 22, is a Lieutenant in the United States Armored Force.

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